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IN PAKISTAN
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THE SEA IS IN THEIR BLOOD



From Kingston twelve sailor girls, age 14 to 18, of Yorkshire went cruising on the Thames in a 30-foot motor vessel for a week. They then visited the Festival of Britain Exhibition. Zoe Thompson (15), a leading hand, and other members of the Girls' Nautical Training Corps pipe "all hands on deck" as their cruise begins.

Is China Out To 'Liberate' India?

(SEE PAGE 5)

The Cosmic Camera

BY PHILIP PAUL

A STOUNDING claim, reminiscent of Wellsian fiction, are made for a new scientific apparatus known as the de la Warr Camera. In simple words it may be said to photograph the future (and in some cases the past) expressed poetically it shows the oak in the acorn, the man in the living cell. It may be destined to show the link between matter and spirit, says the author in "Prediction".

Over the past twelve years, during which contemporary scientific development has included the successful splitting of the atom, with all its implications, the evolution of the fantastic hydrogen bomb, and a re-awakening of human conjecture on inter-planetary travel, there has been unobtrusively developed in private Oxford laboratories by a group of unpublishing scientists an apparatus as astounding in its ultimate concepts as any of the miraculous possibilities now appearing before man....

The first results claimed for this apparatus, christened the de la Warr camera after its inventors, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. de la Warr, well known in the scientific fields of radionics and radiesthesia, have been demonstrated to the Psychosomatic Research Association, a body of scientific, philosophic and medical men and women whose objects are "the exploration of the human field by various methods."

The invitation card which admitted me to the meeting stated: "The discovery of the de la Warr camera opens up vast new territories affecting all walks of life." If the developments illustrated progress, as it seems they must, that statement will prove one of the most reserved edicts ever issued by cautious men of science.

Addressing the Association at the Chandos Street headquarters of the Medical Society of London, debonair Mr. de la Warr, an A.M.I.C.E., a Graduate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and a F.R.S.A., described the camera's operation as "electromagnetic phenomena obtained by the modulation of cosmic energy." Cosmic energy, in turn, was described as the "totality of the forces sustaining the universe, beyond time and space."

Elucidating this basic description of his discoveries, the lecturer writes: "The variation of the sounds we receive on our radio receivers when they are tuned to a broadcast is due to modulation of the transmitter's carrier wave."

Each different sound passed through the transmission microphone gives a special wave-form which is then superimposed on the carrier-wave, the latter's function being self-explanatory. This is, broadly, what happens in cosmic energy modulation. The de la Warrs claim to have adapted cosmic energy to produce mechanical and electromagnetic effects.

Mr. de la Warr exhibited lantern slides which had been made from pictures obtained with the camera. Five slides illustrated fundamental lines of radiation from photographed samples of copper, nickel, hydrogen, sulphur and sodium. In each case the line of radiation followed a different angle from a central orbit, similar to the singly-pictured spokes of a wheel.

Photographs of the subjects of which were a lily seed and a horse chestnut showed, not the seed or the nut, but x-ray like outlines of a lily 'bulb', roots, stem and potential flower, and a kernel in process of fertilization respectively.

One slide, the result of the camera's operation on a normal bloodspot sample from an inoperable cancer sufferer, showed the affected organs and the growth. A picture of a bloodspot taken from a pregnant woman displayed the indisputable outlines of a human embryo. A second bloodspot from the same woman after a miscarriage pictured the destroyed embryo. A third bloodspot, taken and photographed four months later, showed the original embryo more faintly defined. This the researchers described as proof that every event in the spiral of life is physically recorded.

Then came the evening's most

(Continued on Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

"How long has your wife been away?" the barber asked a bit wistfully. The veteran summer widower answered: "Oh, about two sets of dishes."

"Larry, Dear," inquired the wife, "why didn't you fix my electric mixer as I asked you to, instead of taking it to the shop?" "Listen, honey," explained the astute man, "if I fixed any of your appliances you'd tell the neighbours, our phone would start ringing, my Saturdays and evenings would be ruined, and I wouldn't see a ball game all summer."

The young man took the gorgeous blonde home from the dance. "I'd like to see more of you," he whispered tensely. "You can," she promised, "I'm going swimming tomorrow."

An irate wife, seeking a divorce, told the judge, "My husband is an out-and-out loafer who thinks of nothing day and night but horse racing. He doesn't even remember our wedding day." "That's a lie," shouted the outraged husband. "We were married the day Twenty Grand won the Wood Memorial!"

"Have you anything to declare?" the customs inspector asked the pert young thing in the jaunty hat and flaring topcoat. "Nothing," she said.

After looking her over speculatively, he told her to turn around. "You're SURE you have nothing to declare, miss?" he said again. "Nothing," she repeated, smiling coyly at him over her shoulder.

"Then I am to assume that the fur tail hanging down from under your coat is your own?"

On their weekly drive into the country, the couple argued about which hamburger stand to patronize, which road to take whether or not to buy fresh vegetables at a roadside stand, and topped it off with a rousing quarrel over the way the husband kept passing other cars on curves.

Finally, at dusk, they stopped in front of their own little suburban garage and the husband said wearily, "Aren't we the patriotic ones, darling? Whether or not there's a war on every Sunday we go on a scrap drive!"

Two women chattered pleasantly as they started off on a shopping tour one afternoon.

"That new neighbour of yours," said one, "she's something of a gossip, isn't she?"

"I wouldn't really like to say," replied the other woman, "but I know when she came back from the beach the other day, her tongue was sunburned."

A stout gentleman went to a health farm determined to lose weight. The morning of his arrival, he visited the village store and selected a pair of overalls big enough to give complete freedom of action during the most rigorous exercise.

"Wait a second," he exclaimed as the clerk was wrapping the package. "I'll be losing a lot of weight while I'm here. Perhaps I'd better have a smaller pair."

"Don't worry about that, mister," said the clerk, going right on with his wrapping. "If you shrink as fast as these overalls will, you'll be doing all right."

An elderly woman entered the knitwear department of a busy store and asked for instructions about making a sweater for a dog. "How big is he?" inquired the assistant, politely.

The woman started to make vague gestures.

"Maybe you'd better bring him in," suggested the girl at length.

"Oh, I can't possibly do that," came the answer. "I want it to be a surprise for him."

On the river bank a passer-by stopped and asked an angler: "Having any luck?"

"Pretty good," replied the angler. "I haven't had a bite for three hours."

"That doesn't sound very good to me," said the other. "What makes you think it's good?"

"You see that man over there?" pointed out the angler. "Well, he hasn't had a bite for six hours."

ODDITIES OF NATURE BY CHUCK THORNDIKE



Can Smell And Feel Fire

FIRE detection may be more important than fire fighting, as the phrase "spreads like wildfire" attests. The best detector is a watchman on the spot; he can see, smell, hear, and feel, and he can take appropriate action at once. Watchmen are, however, impracticable in many places, such as the engine nacelles of airplanes. Automatic alarms must usually rely on only one of the watchman's senses; the most recent rely on "seeing."

The oldest detectors operate by "feel." As soon as the air temperature at the detector rises above a set minimum, a soft metal link melts or a bimetal bends or a liquid expands. These detectors are slow acting and cannot differentiate between harmless slow changes in temperature and the quick changes of a fire. Several rate-of-change detectors have therefore been produced. Some use thermocouples—paired wires of different metals with the ends joined. If one junction is hotter than the other, an electric voltage is set up. For fire detection, one junction is exposed and one partially shielded by insulation. A rapid change in air temperature causes a difference in the temperature of the two junctions and therefore an alarm-ringing voltage. A slow temperature rise heats both junctions, and there is no appreciable voltage. Systems employing the thermocouple rate-of-rise have been most used to date and, because they are simple, are relatively free from false alarms. Others working on this principle use a liquid or gas-expansion device with a slow leak.

The sensitive part of a "feel" detector can either be localized in one place, as is a thermocouple, or be spread out along a line, as is a capillary tube. The line type has the advantage that some part of it is more likely to be near the flame, but it is difficult for the device to distinguish between a small change over a large part of its length and a large change over a small part. Elements which react sharply to temperature rise are preferred because a small length near a flame will give much more response than a great length subjected to a small temperature rise.

Other detectors work on "smell" and can detect inflammable gases or vapors in the air, including

the partly burned vapors produced by any fire. The most common principle is that of the "katharometer," in which a platinum wire absorbs the partially burned vapors and catalyzes their complete burning, thus heating the wire.

Working On Sight

Detectors working on "sight" either see smoke in the space between a lamp and a photocell or detect heat or other radiation. The former is suitable for closed spaces and cannot operate until the smoke reaches the detector; the latter has the advantage of being the quickest detector available. The problem of making a simple instrument differentiate actual flames from visible light or radiation from large areas of hot metal is very difficult, however. Two approaches have been tried. One relies on the fact that a flame always flickers and other sources of infrared (heat) radiation generally do not. Such detectors for aircraft are now being flight tested. Problems include damage to the photo-cells by high normal temperatures and false alarms caused by the flickering heat output from rain on hot metal or from gunfire in combat.

The other approach uses the fact that flames produce a small amount of "far" ultraviolet radiation; this radiation is absent from sunlight because the upper atmosphere filters it out and hot metal does not radiate it significantly. Because they are fast, "seeing" detectors have great advantages for many purposes, but because they require electronic equipment they have been the last to be developed.

Hard Problem

One of the most difficult fire detection problems is that in aircraft engines. These fires are usually caused by mechanical failures which release lubricating oil, gasoline, or hydraulic fluid. The high rates of air flow result in powerful flames which quickly heat structural parts above their critical temperatures. In twenty seconds an engine may fall out and in little more a wing may fall. The best precautions are a reliable alarm system which will operate in a second or two, and arrangements by which the pilot can immediately turn off the supplies of all inflammable fluids to the engine concerned.

Butter Gods Of Kum Bum

BY HARRISON FORMAN

IN ALL Tibet there is no more colorful event than the worship of the Butter Gods of Kum Bum Gomba, writes the author in "Travel".

Kum Bum is one of the largest lamaseries in this two-mile-high "forbidden land". Normally housing about 5,000 lamas (Buddhist monks), Kum Bum lamasery is located in the extreme northeast corner of Tibet—in the very heart of Central Asia.

Learning from a Chinese friend that Kum Bum's Festival of the Butter Gods was to be presided over by the Panchen Lama—the "Pope" of Buddhism, religion of perhaps one-third of the peoples of this earth—I made an immediate decision. I flew from Shanghai to Lanchow, capital for Kansu Province, bordering on north-eastern Tibet. Then, almost literally stepping from the cabin of the plane to the saddle of a horse, I continued westward.

From a height at dusk about 10 days later, I looked down upon the hundreds of whitewashed, flat-roofed, lama dwellings which clustered about the golden-roofed temple houses of fabulous Kum Bum Gomba.

The surrounding hillsides were already beginning to light up with thousands of tiny fires from the camps of pilgrims who had come from the far corners of Asia for this special occasion. There must have been several hundred thousand people camped nearby, together with their horses, camels, yaks, and even flocks of sheep and cattle which they had brought along for barter and trade—for this was a rare opportunity for the exchange of products between peoples from distant places.

On the fifteenth day of the First Moon I estimated that there were close to half a million of the faithful at Kum Bum, representatives of the Buddhist world from Siberia to Ceylon, from the Pamirs to the Pacific.

A dust cloud raised by the trudging of many thousands of rawhide and felt-soled boots and unshod hoofs hung over the valley like a pall, casting an eerie halo around the nearly full moon.

But the strangest sight of all was that of the succession of the more devout who kept up an endless encircling of the lamasery, measuring their lengths along every foot or its several-miles-long perimeter. This they did by prostrating themselves full length, making a mark as far as the outstretched hands would reach, then getting up, walking to that mark, and repeating the prostration.

As each one sprawled in the powdery dust, he thumbed his rosary and muttered the mystic "Om Mani Padme Hum"—"O, the Jewel (Buddha) in the Lotus!"

Before the gateway of a large building perched upon the highest point on the hillside I noted a great crowd. This was the temporary abode of the Panchen Lama. All day and all night these worshippers had stood shivering in their great sheep-skins as they gazed ecstatically toward the building which housed one whom they firmly believed to be a living god.

I sent Wu, my Chinese servant, with my card and a letter of introduction to request an interview with the Panchen Lama. The letter had been given to me by a high Chinese official who had entertained the Panchen Lama during his Holiness' stay some months back in Lanchow.

After a short wait, a wool-sweatered and leather-coated Tibetan came out to greet me. He surprised me by speaking in fairly good English. His name was Ming Tse Ring, and he was the Panchen's chief radio technician and sometimes interpreter. As a youth he had run away from home and joined the British Army, where he had learned English, Hindustani

(Continued On Page 23)

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

SPECTRE OF ELECTIONS
CONGRESSMENAny Price To Retain Nehru
In FoldLONGING EYES TURN TO UPPER
HOUSE SECRETARIAT

SPECTRE of forthcoming elections is haunting all Congressmen today. Inside Parliament, they are agitated over the Hindu Code Bill. Outside Parliament, they are faced with the Congress crisis. On both the issues, they are face to face with the Prime Minister.

THE issue facing the Congress is like Lord Clive's "Doanli". It has been made abundantly clear that the Prime Minister alone should be the leader of the Congress both inside and outside the Congress. The anomaly of one leader inside the Parliament and another outside Parliament shall have to go.

It is like the tussle, the late Mr. Harold Lasky had with the British Labour Party in Britain. Mr. Tandon does not want any showdown either and will quietly glide away from the Congress Presidential chair.

Congressmen know what a valuable asset, the Prime Minister is in winning the elections. They are, therefore, willing to pay any price to retain the Prime Minister on their side. Post election period can only show whether this support of the Prime Minister had any mental reservations.

Just as Congressmen are convinced of the election-value of the Prime Minister, they are equally convinced of the election danger from the Hindu Code Bill. How far their fears are justified, it is difficult to say. In other words, they want the Prime Minister on their own terms. They want him to win elections for them and put them back in power and authority. Even now, they are not prepared to implement his long-cherished dream of emancipating the Hindu women. It is not a question of approach. It is not the question of any principle. It is a pure and simple case of selfishness. Firstly, a Hindu does not like to share power even with his wife. Secondly, he is not prepared to risk elections on any account. The battle for the Hindu Code is now in full force. A born optimist will take a bet for its passage during the current session of Parliament.

Longing Eyes

According to lobbies, as the elections are approaching, the permanent officials of the Parliament have been casting longing eyes on the Secretariat of the Upper House. A proposal was mooted to appoint a Secretary-General for the Parliament. It was argued that the proposal was in conformity with the practice followed in the British Parliament. This is, however, not so. In Great Britain, the Clerk of the Parliament is the head of the permanent staff of the House of Lords. He is appointed by the King by letters patent. He must exercise his duties in person and he can only be removed from office by the Sovereign upon an address of the House of Lords for that purpose. He has two principal officers under him, namely the Assistant Clerk and the Reading Clerk, both of whom are appointed by the Lord Chancellor, or Speaker of the House of Lords.

The Chief Officers of the House of Commons are the Clerk of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Clerk Assistant and

the second Clerk Assistant. The Clerk of the House is also appointed by the King for life, by letters patent, in which he is styled "under-Clerk of the Parliament to attend upon the Commons."

It will be evident that each House of British Parliament has its own Secretariat. The Clerk of the House of Commons is called "under-Clerk" for the purposes of status and Warrant of Precedence, and not because he was somebody like an under-secretary in the same Department.

In India, the Central Legislature was evolved out of the Executive Council. In the beginning, the Legislative Department provided the Secretariat to the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. It was the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who created the Legislative Assembly Department, which, in due course, has become the Secretariat of the Parliament.

The Secretariat of the Council of State, however, continued to be provided by the Legislative Department. In other words, till August 15, 1947, each House of India's Parliament had its own separate Secretariat.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there had been a

wrangle over the Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) after the Constituent Assembly was converted into Parliament as well. Babu Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly. He was also the Food-Agriculture Minister and as such, he could not preside over the Constituent Assembly (Legislative). To get over this difficulty, a Speaker was elected. The question, however, arose, whether the Speaker should have a separate Secretariat, when the same body was performing two functions.

As the Staff of the Constituent Assembly was of temporary character and the Legislative Assembly Department had permanent employees, it was decided to continue the two separate Secretariats for the Constituent Assembly and Constituent Assembly (Legislative). In response to the unanimous wishes of the members of the Constituent Assembly, Babu Rajendra Prasad had expressed his solicitude for absorbing the majority of the temporary employees of the Constituent Assembly in Government service.

Delhi Setup

The Government of Part C States was passed by the Parlia-

HAUNTS

Churchills
Take Bath

Mr. Winston Churchill, and his wife, photographed enjoying the sea during their holiday at the Lido, Venice.....

ment during the week. Most of the members, once again opposed the bill. It was, however, a vain attempt. At the inauguration of the Constitution, commitments to further democratise the set-up, more particularly of Delhi were envisaged. The question of Constitutional propriety or financial safety do not arise. As a matter of fact, the financial issues have been tabooed by Mr. Gopalswamy Ayyangar. "If you want democracy, you must pay for it," is now the slogan.

One view here is that, in the interests of democracy, Delhi should have five Ministers, five Ministers of State, five Deputy Ministers and five Parliamentary Secretaries.

This will completely ensure the stability of Government in Delhi. The Government of India can always be browbeaten by holding a "convention", if there were any to object to this purely democratic setup for the people of Delhi. Mr. Gopalswamy has reduced money to a mere symbol. Money may soon have its revenge.

Goats Work Havoc

Thanks to the Deputy Chief Public Affairs Officer of the United States, Mr. William Bourne, some pressmen were able to see a British documentary film of

Cyprus during the week. The decay and resurrection of Cyprus, the film showed, was solely linked with goats. Cyprus was a land of milk and honey, till goats were introduced in the island. With the advent of goats, began its rapid decay. Its trees were eaten up by goats and saplings were consumed before they could grow. As forests disappeared, soil erosion commenced and within living memory, the island became a desert. The authorities, thereafter, woke up and banished goats from the island. With afforestation, the era of prosperity has set in.

Has Mr. Munshi seen the devastation the goats are bringing to the trees in New Delhi, leaving other parts of India alone. Right in front of the Parliament House, there are the offices of Civil Aviation Directorate. As men go to their offices, goats are seen, breakfasting on the green hedges of this office.

It is said that the Arabs with their goats have reduced many a fertile land to a desert. In India, there are no Arabs, but plenty of goats.

There are soil erosion experts. There are forest experts. There is an annual festival, called Vana Mahotsava. But, none has looked into the devastation, the goats are bringing about in the productivity of India.

'PROBLEM HOUR' ENDS INSOMNIA

THERE are millions of people who long, and long in vain, for the deep, sound sleep that is essential to a full and happy life. Sleeping tablets have not solved the problem; doctors still find that insomnia is one of their patients' most frequent complaints, writes Dr. HEINZ GRAUPNER in 'Westermanns Monatshefte', Brunswick.

The common cause of sleeplessness is fear—the fear of sinking into the dark unconsciousness of slumber. I know of a Civil servant who for three years could obtain nothing but a light half-sleep. His resistance against giving way completely to sleep seemed unbreakable. At last the causes of this exceptional fear were discovered; they reached right back to events in childhood, coupled with what seemed to be a blind-alley job.

When eventually he gained a new outlook on life, his sleeplessness was cured.

Several machines for helping sufferers from insomnia have been patented on the Continent. Basically, they are the same as the old device of counting up to a thousand; they try to occupy the mind in order to prevent brooding. But modern psychologists find that such means are not enough to create the proper relaxed condition for falling asleep easily.

If we knew what causes sleep, a cure for insomnia would be simple. It used to be thought that tiredness was due to special fatigue poisons which gather in the body until they paralyze the brain and so induce sleep, during which

the poisons are removed. There is evidence to support this theory; but the idea that sleep resembles the charging of an accumulator is perhaps more likely.

It has been proved that the bio-electrical powers of the human being are reduced during fatigue. When the impulses emitted by the brains are tested by an encephalograph, the difference between freshness and tiredness, waking and sleeping, becomes evident at once.

What Tablets Do

Those little tablets that thousands of people swallow every evening do not cause sleep, but act as a narcotic, shutting off outside influences and calming the nerves.

Sleep and narcosis are two diametrically opposed states.

Narcosis does not refresh; it can even delay recovery.

The most that can be hoped for from sleeping tablets is that they will help us to fall asleep. Simply reaching for a pill is dangerous; it prevents people from seeking deeper reasons for their insomnia and fear.

Good sleepers sink into deep slumber as soon as they shut their eyes, reaching sound sleep long before the commonly praised "hours before midnight." Towards morning they rise slowly from deep sleep to lighter sleep until they wake. This type seldom suffers from disturbed night. Others take a long time to go to sleep, returning to the threshold of waking again and again; they

sink slowly into a sleep which gets deeper towards morning, when they suddenly wake up—unhappy and unrefreshed.

Napoleon's Dictum

Short-sleepers, those people who need less than eight hours' sleep a night, can usually renew their strength with half-an-hour's or an hour's sleep during the day.

Napoleon was one of these, but he certainly generalized greatly when he laid down that the proper amount of sleep is "Five hours for a young man, six hours for a woman, and eight hours for a simpleton."

No human activity is safe from the prying scientist. With an automatic camera, the positions of a sound sleeper have been checked during the night. After a good night's sleep, it is often believed that one has not moved at all; but that is far from true. The camera has recorded that a sleeper changes his position in bed every 10-15 minutes. We are far more agile during sleep than we imagine, and with good reason. If we "slept like a log," the circulation of the blood would be disturbed by pressure on various part of the body.

Problem Hour

If the causes of insomnia are not deep-seated conflicts in the mind—in which case psychological treatment is indicated—the idea of a "problem hour," put

forward by a German insomnia specialist, should help.

According to him, one hour a day should be set aside for solving the problems of the past which, particularly if they are un-pleasant or difficult, might keep the person awake.

For the "problem hour" to be successful, it is best not to have it in the evening but to allow a reasonable interval between it and the time of going to bed. If you enjoy a good argument, enlist the aid of a partner and turn the "problem hour" into a discussion session. But be sure to end each "hour" with a definite decision. If you simply stop without feeling that you have really solved something, the deferred problems will come crowding back when you are trying to sleep.

All this may sound a little pedantic, but it has been proved in practice that the strict observance of such rules has enabled sufferers to fight insomnia successfully.

Cheers!

Slogger Sam lay wearily in his dressing-room. One eye was completely closed and his nose felt all over the place. In fact, Sam had had the hiding of his life. Suddenly the door burst open and in dashed his manager.

"Cheer up! I've great news for you!"

"What is it," asked the battered boxer faintly.

"I've arranged a return fight for next week!"

PATTER

By Asude

'INDIAN ENGLISH'

A WRITER in a Calcutta daily has put up a strong case for "Indian English." I think it is a great idea and just the stuff to give the JAWANS.

Now, that last crack was NOT "Indian English." I threw it in just to show the difference. In "Indian English," I would have put it this way. "Indian English! Ah, evening cloud of my dreams, I have longed for you as a lark thirsts for water, as the child cries for the moon, and the hungry lover listens for the secret steps of his sweetheart in the dark shadows of rainy July!"

No Englishman could think like that, and, therefore, could speak like that. I am not an Englishman. I think as an Indian and write as an Indian—"Indian English."

You think I could never keep it up? Yahi! "What brother of my wife says so? I say I can. I shall can. I shall certainly can, why shall I not can? Tell me that!"

Years ago, the following sample of an application made by a graduate appeared in print—as a sample of what an application should be like. Many admired it and copied it. Others, just falling in line with the prevailing fashion, laughed at it. This latter tribe will have to be careful now.

"Honoured and much respected Sir,—I hope your honour will condescend to hear the tale of this poor creature. I shall over-

flow with gratitude at this mark of your royal condescension. The bird-like happiness has flown away from my nest-like heart and has not hitherto returned from the period whence the rose of my father's life suffered the autumnal breath of death, in plain English, he passed through the gates of grave and from that hour the phantom of delight has never danced before me."

Another put it this way:

"Honoured Sir,—During my father's lifetime, having been well-petted and well-breaded I now knock at your Honour's mercy clean and clothed in white. In short I depend on you and God, having no cousin or other relation."

I remember the Prime Minister pulling up a delegation of refugees somewhere for calling him "father-and-mother." That shows the Cambridge taint in the man. It also shows why he is cutting no ice with the Hindu Mahasabha and the Mahila Sangh. Undoubtedly he will have to accept the parenthood of refugees. If he doesn't like it, he may just as well lump it.

You remember the clerk who tried to wangle a rise after the last war? You remember what his claim rested on? "On the advent of the Great War, Sir, I took to the sword and became clerk in Military Accounts Department. Others have got titles and honorific

glory. I do not want much. You only give the Central Telegraph Office to me."

Did you laugh? I hope you didn't. If you wish to write English as an independent Indian should, you should have to think in Indian. It is only the slavery of two centuries which kept you from doing so.

I remember, way back in the thirties, the esteemed wife of a zamindar subscribed herself at the end of a Memorial to the Collector of the District as "I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient maid-servant." It was great food for the wags.

Her argument was that she did not wish to leave the Collector in any doubt about her sex. I can see her point. NOW.

Drawing upon old records? Of course I am drawing upon old records. You will never see what "Indian English" will come to be unless you have this "then-and-now" picture before you.

Reverting to the "father-and-mother" motif, note one very significant thing. The Indian can never forget his family. The Englishman leaves his family behind when he goes to his business. No Englishman could and would ever understand why his office-clerk asking for a rise must say: "Your Honour, on this exiguous salary how can I make the two ends of my grandmother meet?"

He doesn't understand because he doesn't understand how

much his grandmother means to him. The only use an Englishman has for a grandmother is burying her—for a day off. The Indian wants his grandmother to live.

It is a question of climate, blood heat, temperament. For years we have had all our finer feelings bottled up. The only way to let them out is through "Indian English."

Supposing you have a strapping young son who refuses to marry. The Britisher wouldn't interfere at all. Or, if he did, he wouldn't go further than to say: "Go ahead, my lad, and get yourself a wife." Would that satisfy me? It did not satisfy one affectionate father or India.

"I would suggest your trying to find a respectful lady for marriage because it is absolutely necessary for everybody to hand over charge of the world to his sons and in the absence of a wife, children are not expected." Could you, an Indian put it better?

I was in Bihar when the Great Earthquake came. I remember seeing a postcard which my clerk wrote to his people in the village: "Here earth is 'quack', how there?" Ever heard of a thing called "onomatopoeia"? I never saw it to better advantage than in that "quack". "Earth is QUACK!"

This man always spoke in English. He had a son aged about twelve, and one morning I found him addressing the boy

as "the son of a pig." Not in English, but in his own language. When I asked him why he was abusing his son, he flared up. "My son? He is not my son. He is the son of a spider."

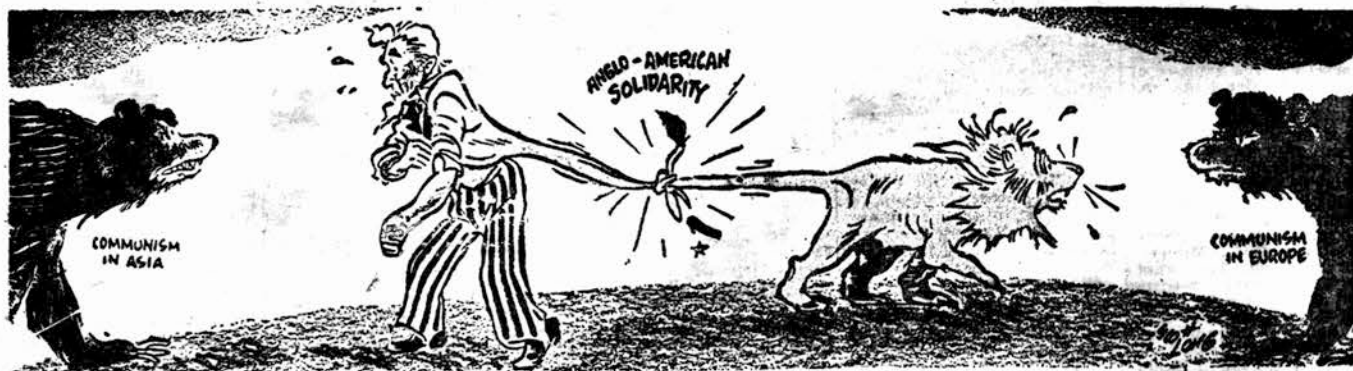
This sudden drop from a pig to a spider was not clear and I asked for more light. And I got it—in a cataract. "He is the son of a spider, Sir. What do you know? Do you know that this satan is now drinking?" I was bewildered. "Drinking? That little fellow?" He laughed.

"Yes Sir," he spluttered, "Drinking. Drinking 'biris' and sometimes cigarettes. As soon as he sees his little brother, only three year old, he will bite him on the buttocks with his fingers. He will go to every neighbour's house and break all the mangoes. Don't let him come into your compound Sir. If he stands for five minutes, not a single mango in your garden will be alive!"

I asked the man not to get excited and to take things easy. "Excited? I am not excited. I am telling the truth. What I ask you, Sir, is how is he going to live? He will not touch his books. He thinks all books are tigers. Your Honour speaks in English. I speak in English. He cannot speak two English words. I ask him if he cannot speak English, where will the rice come from?"

Controls or no controls, I fear this man would now be collecting all the rice in the village.

'STRAIN ON THE FAMILY TIE'



THE events that led to World War II, and what developed thereafter, brought about a flip-flop in Joseph Stalin's public utterances about the United States and the other Western powers that on the face of it appeared to be one of the great about-faces of history.

During all the years he was getting ready to seize dictatorial power, and for a long time after he grabbed absolute control in the Kremlin, Stalin hammered away incessantly at what he called the complete impossibility of Communism and Capitalism getting along together peacefully in the same world.

He said Communism must foster revolutions in all nations to bring them under Red control.

He preached the particular necessity for Communist victory in the United States, as the stronghold of Capitalism.

He said this Red victory must come about through internal revolution, or war, or otherwise. Always, Stalin insisted that by whatever means it was accomplished, Communism must defeat Capitalism.

All this has been shown, by Stalin's own words, in previous articles in this series.

Now we come to what Stalin has been saying in recent years—not for home consumption, but for foreign ears. Beginning in 1936, the Soviet

OPPORTUNIST DOCTRINE ENTHRONED

Stalin's Dictum On Red Diplomacy

THIS is the final article of a series in which Joseph Stalin's plot for world conquest has been revealed in his own writings, interviews, lectures and statements, as edited and prepared by I.N.S. reporter Malcolm Johnson.

In conclusion, Johnson, who compiled the series in co-operation with Washington and New York experts on the Soviet Union, points out—still on the basis of Stalin's own words—the inconsistencies and contradictions with which the Kremlin recently has tried to fool and lull the Western world about its true aims.

BY JOSEPH STALIN

EDITED BY MALCOLM JOHNSON

dictator in interviews with American and British newsmen, or in statements designed primarily for distribution outside the Soviet Union, suddenly began saying that Communism and Capitalism could get along together, and that Russia had no aggressive designs on the United States or any other nation.

For instance in a 1936 interview published in the United States, Stalin said: "American democracy and the Soviet system can exist and compete peacefully, but one can never develop into the

other...."

From The Horse's Mouth

Soviet experts in Washington see nothing surprising in this statement coming from Stalin. But they do emphasize that it does not mean a thing, and they quote Stalin himself to prove it—the Stalin who, lecturing his followers inside Russia, declared:

"A diplomat's words must have no relation to his action" (and) "sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or iron wood."

One prime factor in Stalin's

switch to statements friendly to the United States and Britain at that time, Soviet students point out, was the rise and growing power of Adolf Hitler's Nazi regime in Germany. Stalin recognized in his fellow dictator, state the experts, a menace that the Kremlin one day "would have to meet—and on that day Stalin wanted the Anglo-American powers on his side."

So, in his public statements, and particularly in interviews with American and British newsmen or talks with Anglo-American representatives, he

changed his political tune to suit his purpose of the moment.

The Stalin experts point to another famous quotation of the Soviet ruler to prove that he will not hesitate to say anything that will fit into the international picture, if it will serve to lull or fool Communism's enemies.

Stalin's Rule

Here is Stalin's rule on that particular point, as he expounded it to his followers: "Revolution does not usually develop along a straight, continuously ascending line.... but develops in zig-zags and retreats."

Thus, the Soviet experts and Stalin students point out, it costs Stalin nothing—so far as militant, aggressive Communism is concerned—to say for foreign ears, as he did to British newsmen Alexander Werth in 1946:

"I do not think the ruling circles of Great Britain and the United States of America could create a Capitalist encirclement of the Soviet Union even if they wanted to do this."

Stalin, according to his own evaluation of diplomacy—and his emphasis to Communist student that the end always justifies the means—can say anything if it will further his real aims.

At a Communist International (Continued on Page 21)

China Out To 'Liberate' India?

PEKING'S ALL-OUT BID FOR ASIAN LEADERSHIP

Communist Way To Victory

LAST month the Chinese Communists celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of their party. The speeches made and articles contributed to the press on this occasion by Chinese Communist leaders throw some light on their opinion of themselves and their conception of the special part they are destined to play in the world revolution.

All the declarations of the Chinese leaders lay the greatest emphasis on the Marxist-Leninist foundation of Chinese Communism. Marxism-Leninism is held to be "a universal truth which is applicable anywhere" and the Chinese Communist party (the CCP) is said to be "armed" with it. According to Peng Chen, a member of the CCP Politburo: "The practical experiences of the Chinese people have taught us that Marxism-Leninism is an omnipotent scientific weapon.... It enables us rapidly and thoroughly to expose the real nature of the varied kinds of swindlers and traitors who put on a revolutionary mask but who actually serve as the tools of our enemies....."

It transforms the spontaneous struggles of the Chinese people into a conscious revolutionary struggle guided with scientific foresight. It enables the Chinese working class.... to establish a broad united front so that our enemies are completely isolated and can be defeated one by one. The tributes paid to Marxism-Leninism and to "the principles of Party construction of Lenin and Stalin" are not, however, intended to imply that China has merely taken over a European doctrine and adapted it to local traditions, says a writer in the "Economist".

The theories of Mao Tse-tung—who now receives in China the kind of adulation elsewhere reserved for Stalin—are also glorified, and China's achievement is placed on an equality with that of the Soviet Union in a division of labour which, broadly speaking, implies that Russia should

lead the West while China leads the East.

Two Revolutions

This view is not presented as an innovation, but is supported by lengthy quotations from Lenin and Stalin on the difference between a revolution in an imperialist country where there is no foreign oppression, and a revolution in a colonial or semi-colonial country, where there is a nationalist revolutionary struggle. But the way the Chinese have developed this idea cannot be entirely to the liking of Moscow, for the conclusion is drawn that Chinese experience is more relevant than Russian for the world of backward and dependent peoples. In the words of Lu Ting-yi:

In the course of the century-old, worldwide Marxist movement, classic examples have come into existence. Up to now two of them are of the greatest importance—the October Revolution in Russia and the Peoples Democratic Revolution in China..... The classic type of the revolutions in imperialist countries is the October Revolution.

The classic type of the revolutions in colonial and semi-colonial countries is the Chinese Revolution.... It is clear that this is a further development and enrichment of Marxism-Leninism and a contribution of universal significance to the world Communist movement.

Moscow & Peking

In the editorial comment of the Cominform journal on the anniversary

this language is discreetly toned down, though a warm tribute is paid to the Chinese achievement:

The victory of the Chinese revolution with the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic is the greatest event in history, following the October Socialist Revolution. It tremendously changed the international situation: the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, acquired added strength while the imperialist camp has been further weakened. The experience of the Chinese revolution is of inestimable significance for the peoples of the colonial countries, fighting for freedom and independence.

The Russians are evidently unwilling to admit the theory of the co-equal "classic" types dividing the world into respective spheres of influence, though they are ready to allow that the Chinese experience may be of "inestimable significance" for the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

Moscow is probably willing to concede to Communist China a sphere of national hegemony in South East Asia—a region where Russia has never had any direct interest—but it would be quite a different matter to agree that China should be the special guide and mentor for all colonial and semi-colonial countries irrespective of their location.

If Peking continues to assert such claims as a matter of policy it could lead to considerable friction with the Soviet Union.

India On List

It is hardly, however, a difference of a kind which



The Chinese are enlisting youths in the Navy and strengthening the naval arm to capture Formosa from Chiang.

can afford much satisfaction to those western statesmen and diplomats who nourish hopes of detaching China from Russia. For if there is any distinction to be drawn between the publicly declared programmes of the two Communist powers for backward countries, China is the more militant in its incitement to armed revolt.

Thus Lu Ting-yi declares that "the peoples of Vietnam, Burma, Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines have been carrying on their national liberation wars against imperialism, while the national liberation movement is growing in India, Japan and other countries."

Thus a line is drawn between countries where Communist armies or guerrilla bands are actually carrying on military operations against the established governments and those in which Communist parties exist but are not yet engaged in armed insurrection. In any case none of the countries mentioned are admitted to have attained "national liberation", and it must be a little hard for the Indian and Burmese Governments which have exchanged ambassadors with the Chinese People's Republic to be informed that their nations are not yet independent.

The Chinese Communists, however, have laid it down that only the working class led by a Communist party can carry out a "genuine" revolution against imperialism, and therefore Asian countries are just as much in need of "national liberation" against Mr. Nehru, Mr. Thakin Nu or Mr. Sukarna as against Mr. Malcolm MacDonald or Gen. de Latre de Tassigny. The Chinese Communist leaders express supreme contempt for all Asian non-Communist national movements.

As Lu Ting-yi puts it: China will take a path different from that of Japan which after the Meiji Restoration, became an imperialist country and later on actually became a colony of US imperialism. China will also take a path different from that of Turkey, which since the Kemal revolution has become a satellite and henchman of the imperialist aggressive bloc.

In the light of the great victory of the people's democratic revolution in China guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's theory of the Chinese revolution, all the bourgeois democratic movements of the old type in the history of Asia—such as the Meiji restoration in Japan, the Kemal revolution in Turkey, the Gandhian movement in India etc.—become pale and colourless.

It appears therefore that the extremely benevolent attitude of India and Burma towards the Chinese People's Republic does not bring any correspondingly favourable attitude of the Chinese Communists to

wards them, but that India, which declined to join in the United Nations' condemnation of China as an aggressor in Korea and Turkey, which sent an expeditionary force to fight in Korea, are both alike included in the category of "pale and colourless" regimes destined to extinction at the hands of "national liberation movements."

Chinese Method

On the other hand, there can be no doubt but that the Chinese Communist revolution has had a great effect in Asia just because it has happened in an Asian country and has grappled with conditions which are more or less typical of Asian countries; thus it seems to come nearer to popular Asian aspirations and needs than the political practice of the West or even of Russia. Another asset of the Chinese is that they can claim to have shown, far more than the Russian Bolsheviks, how power can be captured by what may be called gradual violence. The Bolsheviks started with a swift seizure of power in the capital of Russia and during the whole period of the civil wars they were in possession of the territorial core of the old Russian empire; the Chinese Communists, on the other hand, were for years rebels holding on precariously in a remote part of China, and only after a long process of infiltration and expansion did they finally conquer the great cities of the country.

The Chinese example is thus by far the more relevant for a local Communist party in Asia which cannot seize power immediately in urban centres but has a chance of waging guerrilla warfare from jungle or mountain strongholds. The Communists in Malaya at the outset hoped to gain control of an area which would provide a Malayan "Yenan"; in Vietnam and the Philippines a measure of success has been obtained in setting up organs of administrative control in "liberated areas" to support ceaseless warfare against the established government. The Chinese Communist party anniversary statements lay great stress on the long duration of the armed struggle in China, which was carried on by the Communist forces for over two decades—civil war 1927-36, anti-Japanese war 1937-45 and renewed civil war 1945-49. Patience and persistence are thus represented as the keys to ultimate victory, and it is emphasised that prolonged fighting is the best way of producing real revolutionary cadres.

In repudiating the charge that Chinese Communism had been essentially a peasant movement Peng Chen points out that peasants leaving their villages to join the Communist forces lived for a long period in "a revolutionary military organisation."

(Continued On Page 21)

MILITARY TRAINING FOR GIRLS



Mao is following the Soviet model of giving military training to the girls

LAST LOOK ROUND

MAN has been after the Elixir of Life since times immemorial. Even the gods of the Hindu pantheon, according to mythology, churned the ocean for the 'aqua vita'—Amrit—which was supposed to make them immortal.

Even as the nuclear scientists of today in their attempt to split the atom showed the way, during the last war to the preparation of the deadliest weapon known to man so far—the Atom Bomb—so also the attempt of the gods produced the terrible poison called 'halahala'. This deadly poison was stockpiled by Lord Shiva in his throat. He is, therefore, known as 'Nilakanth'.

But the gods who partook of the nectar—Amrit—turned immortal and so we have so many 'living' gods with their abodes on the Himalayas or somewhere in the stratosphere or beyond it. This is a story from mythology.

Kayakalpa

BUT some years back it was the towering personality of the great Madan Mohan Malaviya which flashed into big news when he took a course of 'Kayakalpa'—the Ayurvedic-cum-Yogic—course for the rejuvenation of the body. According to Hindu belief the soul which uses the vehicle of the human body undergoes transmigration after the death of its present abode. This process goes on until the individual soul reaches a stage of liberation from the rounds of birth-death-and-rebirth, by acquiring religious merit through various lives, and finally merges into the universal soul that is Brahman. Till that time the soul has to use the vehicle of the body, one after another. Now this process of acquiring or getting into another body to continue the work of amassing 'merit' has to go on in many lives of the individual soul. According to the Bhagavadgita, the intelligent man at the end of several lives reaches the LORD.

The Hatha Yogis, who made a special study of prolonging life by certain methods, contend that instead of throwing away one body after another and entering new ones, again beginning the process of gestation and childhood, it is better if we can prolong this adult life itself beyond the normal human span, so that that much time in the process of transmigration will be saved. Besides the Hatha Yogis also claim that man can become immortal—that is, he can go on living indefinitely till he attains 'Mukti' or liberation in a single life.

This is the basis of the concept of the Indian—Ayurvedic—'Kayakalpa' or other Yogic methods which promise a prolongation of life in the full vigour of mental and physical capacities.

Malaviya's was a life devoted to the cause of Hinduism, in the broadest concept of the religion, and the revival of its glorious tradition by building up the nation on the basis of modern education, as exemplified in the institution of the Hindu University at Benares. Malaviya was no bigoted Hindu. To the Hindu University he secured financial help from many of the ruling princes of India who belonged to the Muslim faith. His collections for the Hindu University were counted by crores. That is why once Mahatma Gandhi, who had great difficulty in collecting one crore of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, called Malaviya THE PRINCE OF BEGGARS.

Pt. Malaviya's taking a course of 'Kayakalpa' to keep his aging body in a condition to continue his good work for the people of India was in itself an act helpful to acquire

further the merit by doing good to humanity.

Rejuvenation

BUT in modern parlance they call 'Kayakalpa' REJUVENATION.

In the middle ages the chemists of Europe were after the Elixir of Life—the 'Aqua Vita' of the ancients. They wanted perpetual youth, even as Kalidas has described the Gandharvas of Amaravati (the town of the immortals) ruled by Kubera. In his alluring poem 'Meghaduta' Kalidas says that the 'lords of wealth' (the Gandharvas of Amaravati) had 'no other age except youth'.

During the week came news of the death of Dr Serge Voronoff in a clinic at Lausanne. Dr. Voronoff was a Russian born in 1866, that is, he died at the ripe old age of 84. But Voronoff was the high priest of REJUVENATION. He claimed that by grafting monkey glands into the human body he could rejuvenate exhausted frames and add 15 to 20 years to the life-span of his patients. He saw no reason why mankind, by suitable treatment, should not live to be 150 years.

He also declared that by grafting monkey glands on boys of ten or eleven years of age a race of supermen could be bred. And he claimed to have produced sheep larger and with thicker fleeces than any ever before seen. In 1933 he underwent grafting to stimulate his mental energy. In India decades back Dr. Voronoff had been specially invited by a knight of a Central India State, who was a croesus, to carry out the operation of rejuvenation upon him. The operation was said to be successful. But I think that knight is dead.

Of course Pt. Malaviya also is dead. But those who had seen him after the rejuvenation process of 'Kayakalpa' remember that he showed better profile and more vigorous and healthy features than before he underwent the treatment. And Malaviya carried on his good work for some more years before he died at an age round about that at which Dr. Voronoff himself expired last week.

Regeneration In Man

INDIA'S well known leader and for some time the president of the Indian National Congress Dr. Mahomed Ali Ansari was also a great physician-cum-surgeon. He wrote a book in 1935 on 'regeneration in man'. Dr. Ansari was against calling this technique 'rejuvenation'. He preferred the term 'regeneration'. He believed that the process, whatever it was, was not merely to increase the reproduction capacity of man, but it was a general rebuilding of the whole system which could and should be properly called 'regeneration'.

And with all deference to the FATHER OF MODERN 'REJUVENATION', one is tempted to accept Dr. Ansari's contention, for the object is not purely and simply to increase the reproduction capacity, which rejuvenation was usually supposed to imply, but to regenerate the entire human frame by this or other methods known to doctors and surgeons.

Body Cells Immortal

THE Nobel prize-winner the late Alexis Carrel and his co-workers have shown that with frequent washings to remove waste products, tissue cells of the human body can be cultivated indefinitely for years and have an unlimited capacity for multiplication.

The aging of the cells in the living organism, therefore, appears to be determined by extrinsic factors found in the plasma rather than by any inherent limitation in the cells themselves. It was

obviously, therefore, the process of getting rid of waste products from the human body and giving it proper nutrition which could assure a longer and normally vigorous life which was the basis of the idea 'rejuvenation' or 'regeneration'. This the Hatha Yogis preached and practised since times immemorial according to their own methods, some of which were held to be 'secret' in the sense that they were not to be divulged to the uninitiated.

The aging process which was formerly attributed to the calcification of the arteries and arteriosclerosis was debunked by one of the prominent writers of the last century on eugenics, Peter Schmidt. He held that genuine calcification of the arterial walls is comparatively rare. When it does occur it is a terminal condition, a change which only ensues after well marked arterial spasm has existed for many years. 'The error in sympathetic tone which leads to arterial spasm is the outcome of a failure in the activity of the reproductive gland and is a phenomenon of senility'. Manifestly the hormone of the reproductive gland has a regulating influence upon the tone of the sympathetic vascular system.

This is the 'raison d'être' for the grafting of monkey glands for rejuvenating man.

Other Methods

BUT there are other methods of rejuvenation or regeneration. Peter Schmidt in his 'Conquest of Old Age' says that there are other methods—Yogic and otherwise—known to men in the Oriental countries since ages which help the rejuvenation process. Dr. Schmidt had visited India and China and other Eastern countries and had very intimate knowledge of some of the rejuvenation processes resorted to by the orientals. He definitely says that some of these processes, though supposed to be 'secret' were probably very efficacious.

We often come across religious men who have lived with historic certainty in India for an age which is much beyond that of the Bible's three score and ten. A saint to whom Moghul Emperors paid obeisance—the holy Sheikh Farid—is supposed to have lived in the Punjab for full 120 years. Sheikh Farid was a Muslim saint, but to him even many Hindus paid obeisance. He is said to have undergone 'penance'—of the body and spirit—for a triple period of twelve years each time!

And Dr. Ansari holds that regulated 'fasting' also—not hunger-strike—helps the process of regeneration.

But Steinach—another prominent surgeon—half jestingly said in 1921:

"I think the day will come when vasoligature, or some other process having a like effect, will be undertaken by the state for every man of 50, just as every child is vaccinated for prevention of small-pox today!"

But most of the physical culturists everywhere hold that the lung-box (a big chest capacity) is the key to good performance and longevity.

"Auk" Averted It

WE have heard of Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck's recent activities in Pakistan. Under the guise of an organiser of production and purchase of carpets, the British Marshal was reported to have toured the East and West Pakistan areas recently. But he was not merely collecting or helping the production of carpets. He was supposed to have been present at several of the military confabulations the bosses of Pakistan held in furtherance of the cry of 'Jehad' and 'clenched fist' for

conquering Kashmir, India and Jerusalem.

But from my old cuttings I resuscitated an item from New Delhi dated Nov. 1 of the year of grace 1947 which said:

"India and Pakistan came within an ace of war on October 27 on the Kashmir situation, writes the special correspondent of a local daily.

"It would appear when Mr. Jinnah, Pakistan's Governor-General, heard of Kashmir's accession to India and the landing of Indian troops in Srinagar he rang up the acting Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army and issued orders to him to move Pakistan troops into Kashmir. The acting Commander-in-Chief in reply drew attention to the fact that that would mean war on Indian Dominion. Mr. Jinnah however, seems to have made up his mind irrespective of consequences. Before any irrevocable steps were taken, Field Marshal Auchinleck, Supreme Commander, came to know of Mr. Jinnah's orders and he rushed to meet the Pakistan Governor-General. It is understood he made it plain that if Pakistan troops move into Kashmir against Indian troops, all the British in the armies would resign immediately.

"This was an unexpected jolt for Mr. Jinnah, who thereupon cancelled his earlier orders."

This is now confirmed in the articles from the forthcoming book of Alan Campbell-Johnson on 'Mission with Mountbatten'.

It is really surprising how the Pakistan bosses later moved their troops—not less than a brigade by all accounts—into Kashmir, when the raiders were being beaten almost out of Kashmir, against all tenets of International Law, according to the findings of Sir Owen Dixon, who was sent by the United Nations on a fact-finding and mediation mission before Mr. Frank Graham was entrusted with the present job. It is needless to say that Dixon made his report to the United Nations and quietly flew back home after resigning his job.

Pak's Latest

FROM Karachi comes a protest from the Honorary Secretary of the Catholic Association of the Diocese of Lahore in the fortnightly 'Christian Voice'. It says that the 'objectionable and hurtful text-books' used in Pakistan schools are likely to 'endanger Christian life'. The article quotes excerpts from Urdu and English text-books which contain 'objectionable and erroneous passages and lessons' regarding the Christian religion. The protest has been addressed to the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the Governor and Education Minister of the Pakistan Punjab. The Managing Committee of the Association has urged the authorities to ban such books.

Commenting on the reported compulsory 'war levy' on the non-Muslim population of East Pakistan, Prof. Abdul Majid Khan formerly Indian Consul at Jeddah, says that "by reviving in 1951 the odious poll tax (Jazia) which brought about the downfall of the mighty Moghul Empire, Pakistan has rendered a distinct disservice to Islam, which in reality stands for the ideals of democracy, brotherhood and peace."

It is, however, good to read that the Premier of East Bengal has denied that his government had started collection of the levy 'from members of the minority community'. But the levy could as well be from all the citizens of East Pakistan—both minorities and the majority—just as the British Government collected War Funds during the last two world wars. Loyal leagues—Amman Sabhas—headed by titled gentry

and officials were the instruments in the first world war for creating enthusiasm for the war, enlisting recruits and collecting funds. There is also another snag about the whole affair. The British said that the war funds were voluntary contributions. But there have been grave scandals of these 'voluntary' contributions being collected through virtual force by the officials especially in the rural areas where the residents were illiterate and had the fear of the almighty 'raj' of the petty officials, who could harass them all through their lives if they did not do their bidding.

Alliances

CONGRESS-LEAGUE alliances for election purposes are in the offing.

Last week's meeting of the Indian Muslim League Executive decided to approach Congress leaders for an election-pact, after getting a clarification as to whether the League candidates would be required to sign the Congress pledge. Now comes news that the Fourth Party (former Muslim League) in the Bombay Legislature and the Scheduled Castes Federation are discussing whether to cast in their lot with the Congress for election purposes.

Sir Md. Saadullah, Assam's Premier, along with a large number of Muslims has decided to join the Congress.

We have already in the south a United Socialist Organisation which recently held a convention in Poona and which claims to be a combine of over a dozen leftist parties for fighting the elections. A Patna message says that a similar move to bring together 15 leftist groups under the banner of the All-India Kisan Sabha is afoot in Bihar. They are to hold a convention of the several parties some time in October to finalise their plans.

Like adversity, elections too find strange bed-fellows!

"Good Blood"

THE signing with blood of pledges of loyalty to India or Pakistan has been vehemently decried by the Prime Minister of India. But it is good news to hear of the Miraj medicals' decision to donate blood worth Rs. 24,000 for the building of a Medical College at Miraj. The sixty students of the present Medical School who have undertaken this long-term plan, are to be congratulated on their decision to make good use of their blood. They will be paying literally with their blood their generous donation for a good and noble cause which will benefit humanity.

Bravo

MINISTER of State for Finance Mahavir Tyagi preferred to use, "as of old," the common man's mode of transport—the public bus—to his ministerial car when he went to Meerut from Delhi during last week-end to address the Hapur Chamber of Commerce.

Begum Wazir Hasan, former M.L.C. (U.P.), walked out of the Shia Conference at Lucknow recently as she wanted to sit in the open hall instead of in the 'purdah'. The organisers of the Conference had requested her to sit in the 'purdah' as the Ulama (religious heads of the Muslims) might object to the presence of a woman without 'purdah'.

At Jamkhandi, in Karnatak, a young boy of seven years named Sidramappa Kaluti performed 4,508 'Baithaks' (alternate sitting-and-standing exercise) in an hour and a half at a Maruti festival and immediately after drew a cart loaded with six bags of Jowar, about 1,200 lbs over a distance of three furlongs in 15 minutes. Considering that the 'ki' was not a 'pro'—even otherwise—it is a performance worth 'SHABAS.'

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Behind The Scenes Of Philately

GOOD DESIGNS ARE IMPORTANT-2

STAMP production, as we saw last week, is a specialised business, requiring the use of the co-ordinated talents of an army of craftsmen, each an expert in his own field. Tracing the evolution of designs from the beginnings of the adhesive to the present day, we find that the increased tempo of modern life has necessitated a complete revolution in the working conditions of the designer.

A single individual with a brilliant idea often sufficed in the case of the early classics but currently not only have the legitimate requests of the printers to be taken into account, but a wary eye has to be kept on the Very Important Person on whose behalf much of this frenzied activity is going on—the Collector. For the philatelist is no longer unvoiced, willing to take as it comes along any rubbish fobbed off by a Ministry of Posts only concerned with monetary gain.

He has come to realise, albeit belatedly, that he holds the purse strings and has resolved to make up for lost ground by roaring his disapproval the instant an issue happens to displease him. In the light of this sudden awakening, the stamp designer's job is certainly no sinecure. He has to keep abreast of the times; he has to improve on the efforts of his rivals; he has to innovate; he has to produce work that is artistic as well as functional—and all this he has to accomplish in a break-neck race against time.

In philately, as in many other things, the spotlight is currently on the American collector. The world dollar shortage has made it imperative that stamp issuing authorities take the U.S. market into account whenever there is a new issue on the anvil. We have seen this going on for several years, the lengths to which it can go being proved by the flood of Roosevelt commemoratives with which several countries plagued collectors for little rhyme or reason some years ago. While the Roosevelt racket could not continue indefinitely, a handy substitute and a permanent one lay ready at hand in the mass production of pictorials. Pictorial and thematic groups flourish in the States and have been found to be an easy method of raising money.

Raising A Howl

But while foreign Governments have assiduously cultivated the American market, the Americans themselves do not seem very pleased with some of the stuff with which their own Government has foisted them. Critics of philately in the States are a pretty outspoken lot. American philatelists and art lovers, comparing their own stamps with the superb productions issued by several European countries, have been loud in condemning their own stamps. American design over the years is a series of ups and downs. There has undoubtedly been some brilliant work, alternating with stuff that can only be termed over-ornate, while other designs, arresting in their stark simplicity have been followed by the cheapest specimens of poster art. Let us start at the beginning, and confine ourselves to straight definitive issues.

The 1847 Franklin and Washington stamps were masterpieces: the designs were well balanced and the engraving superb, while the detail in the background of the frames, although it could have been

omitted without much detriment to the whole, is certainly not intrusive. The stamps are simple and perfectly adapted to the size and format used.

Now examine the issues for the next half century or more. They all have one thing



These beautiful heraldic designs from Luxembourg and Lithuania show how simplicity can enhance effectiveness of design.

In common: they are overloaded with unnecessary detail. Were the men in charge such fools that they could not see that this "detail" would detract from artistic effect? Perhaps not, for it was almost invariably the "security" bugbear that compelled them to resort to intricacy. Obsessed with the fear that forgers might get busy, the post office deliberately chose to make its designs as complicated as it possibly could with the result that the early pages of an U. S. album are frightfully expensive but filled with nothing but eyesores. NOT A SINGLE one of the stamps issued in 1851 and 1857 can be called artistic! The heads are either too large or not large enough and the balance poor in the extreme.

Monstrous Head

The set issued from 1861 onwards is little better—the two cents denomination featuring Jackson, being one of the worst balanced stamps ever to be sprung on an unsuspecting public. Of the ten stamps in this series, one is fair (30c.) and one really good (16c.) Both these stamps have balance and symmetry; both are free from too much intricate scrollwork. The importance of colour in the final assessment of philatelic art is proved by a comparison of the 15 and 30 cents: both are good designs—but the black of the 15c. beautifully sets off the sombre Lincoln portrait; that is its main feature.

Contrast this Lincoln stamp with the 90c. Lincoln of the next set, where the thick-set "U.S. POSTAGE" at the top of the stamp and a lack of a solid base to the frame makes it appear as if the Great Emancipator is about to drop out of the stamp! Six stamps of this series are "pictorials".

One shows a rider on a horse, another a locomotive, a third a ship and another a heraldic eagle, despite the fact that the size and square format are quite unsuited to pictorial effects.

But worse is to come. Columbus, his sailors, his family and half the town seem to have been assembled on the 15c value, while all the signatories of the Declaration of Independence are shown on the 24c. Both these stamps ignore the fact that a stamp is a FLAT piece of paper; perspective, difficult as it normally is, becomes quite impossible when it has to be shown on a surface an inch square.

The majority of the foregoing stamps were planned quite independently of others in the same set, with the result that UNITY OF IDEA was quite lacking. There is certainly nothing in common between—let us suppose—the 2c. Jackson and the 15c. Lincoln of 1862. But from 1870 onwards, the word "series" came to have some meaning. There is SOME similarity between the stamps; even though the frames differ, a little imagination shows us that the 2, 3, 6 and 10 cent values of this set belong together.

More Simplicity

The 1870 series is also notable for the fact that undue emphasis on detail seems to have been discarded, the trend being continued sharply in the stamps of 1882. But while too much fine workmanship can spoil a design, so can patches of blankness. The upper corners of the large stamps of 1882 look too bare altogether, the same being the case with the smaller ones of 1890. That designers DO try to improve their product is shown by the 1894 stamps which are the same as the 1890's except for the addition of small triangles in the top corners, the whole balance being improved by this simple expedient.

A sudden reversal to the old order came about with the long presidential series of 1902, which showed us a much

too small central subject quite submerged in a mass of surrounding ornamentation. Take a strong magnifying lens and examine one of these stamps and you will realise that the men who carried out the ENGRAVING were positively brilliant. But the common man in the street—who was the one to use these definitive stamps—does not cart a microscope along with him.

And the men who perpetrated this design seemed quite



The two stamps pictured above are both airmails, and the keynote is once again classic simplicity. There is not an unnecessary line in the entire drawing, which shows how stamps can be "functional" as well as artistic.

oblivious to the fact that no one can hope to be successful when he attempts to include (as on the 1c), the portrait of a president, the years of his birth and death, flank him with two muscular caryatids add "United States of America," the word "Postage," and top it all off with the denomination in words and in figures! The result, as can be imagined, is not only bad, but positively horrible!

A thoroughly uninspired "Washington" 2c, issued in 1903 did little to redeem the reputation of American designers. Colours, already on the weak side, further deteriorated with the stamps of 1908, many of the stamps coming out of a soaking looking quite insipid. These stamps, and the Franklin labels of 1910 did, however, preserve some sense of balance, and paved the way for the introduction of the Presidential series of 1922.

(To Be Continued)

STAMPS IN BRIEF

China "Airs"

China's new Airmail stamps feature a large four-engined plane over the Temple of Heaven at Peking. The stamps are recess printed and there are five in all.

1,000 dollars red.
3,000 dol. green.
5,000 dol. orange.
10,000 dol. mauve and blue-green.
30,000 dol. blue and brown.

MORE "JAMBOREES"

Austria has just celebrated a Scout Jamboree by issuing a stamp with the scout emblem, Jamaica, which will be the scene of a Caribbean Jamboree to be held in March, next year, has organised a competition among local artists, and proposes to bring out two labels in its honour. The values will be 2d and 6d, and part of the proceeds from the sales will be earmarked for the Jamaica Boy Scouts' Association. Some entries have already been received, but the final choice will be made at a later date.

Negulici Lauded

Roumania has commemorated the centenary of the death of her foremost painter Jan Negulici by a large photographic stamp showing a self portrait of Negulici over what appears to be a laurel wreath. Size is 26 mm by 42 mm. It is watermarked RPR, perf. 12, and printed in sheets of 100 stamps.

Thirty Years Of Communism

China has celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of her Communist Party by the issue of a set of three large format stamps last month. A large profile portrait of Mao Tse Tung occupies the centre of the stamps, and a hammer and sickle figures prominently in the design. The stamps have been recess printed and are perf. 14. Values are:

\$ 400 brown.
\$ 500 green.
\$ 800 red.

Better Hide The Rare Ones

IN London and New York there recently have been quite a lot of robberies involving stamps. The difficult thing, in cases like this, is to trace the loot, for stamps are about the easiest form of currency to hide as well as negotiate. It is, of course, rather awkward for one to be found in possession of a Mauritius "Post Office" without having any valid explanation to offer for it, but with commoner material there is no such trouble.

Most dealers, both in this country and abroad, are naturally careful when they are buying from a stranger material for which he cannot account, but it is a comparatively simple matter to break up a collection and pass off individual pieces if they happen to be of medium value.

In London the main victims have been the famous auction houses. The modus operandi of the crooks seems to be to stroll through the premises on the pretext of viewing the lots and then slip away a few choice items undetected in the general bustle. There seems to be no really foolproof method to insure lots against this form of theft, but the fact that a couple of the culprits have been caught, tried and sentenced, might possibly have a salutary effect on the rest of the fraternity. The wide publicity given in the philatelic press also seems to have helped, and there have even been cases where the thief—

evidently a collector thoughtlessly giving way to the temptation of the moment—returned the stamps.

ONLY CHOOSE THE BEST

The New York gang is evidently quite 'au fait' with the latest philatelic values, and appears to be doing business in a big way. The snatch crew work only on Sundays and holidays, and the 'takings' are confined to better class material. The burglars have made the business a fine art, and their selections have been confined to mint material and similar stuff very difficult, if not impossible, to trace.

Last 'Independence Day'—July 4th—when millions of Americans were relaxing at the seaside, the gang was coolly going through the home of a prominent New York dealer. Timing was well-nigh perfect, for the burglars apparently entered as soon as the dealer had left for his trip since he found the place gone

over with a fine-toothed comb when he returned later the very same day.

The robbers in this case showed a strange singleness of purpose, for a valuable diamond ring belonging to the dealer's wife was left untouched although it was lying in full view on a dressing table. On this occasion losses amounted to over £15,000. A similar large-scale robbery, only a couple of weeks back, brings the total of these thefts to almost a million dollars over the last two years or so.

The brains behind this venture seem to be pretty sharp ones, for every promising 'lead' in the hands of the police has petered away up a blind alley. A couple of years ago some men were arrested in red-handed possession of admittedly stolen stamps worth £25,000, but the case came to a stop when it was found that these particular individuals were mere intermediaries, not the main criminals.

Crowned heads are said to lie uneasy. So, I suppose, must the men who own stuff like a full set of 1856 British Guianas! Humble collectors seldom have to lose their beauty sleep!

"QUIT GOA" CALL TO PORTUGUESE

"Ultimatum" Presented To Governor-General

BOMBAY, Sept. 8 (UPI).—An "ultimatum" to the Portuguese Government to quit Goa within a period of six months was presented to the Governor-General of Portuguese India, Commandante Quintanilha Dias, by the United Front of Goans in Bombay today.

The "ultimatum" stated that if the Portuguese Government did not recognise the freedom movement in Portuguese India and came forward to discuss the issue of freedom of those territories in a "gentlemanly manner" and release all Goan political prisoners within a period of six months, the Goans would launch a movement of demonstrations and violent skirmishes and would set up a provisional parallel independent government in Goa with a view to driving out the Portuguese authorities by force.

The signatories to the "ultimatum" peacefully staged a demonstration in front of the Taj Mahal Hotel, where the Governor-General of Portuguese India was temporarily residing, and shouted slogans asking the Governor-General to quit Goa.

About a dozen of the demonstrators were arrested by the police and were released shortly after.

The Governor-General left for Goa this afternoon.

No Truth In It

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (PTI): A press note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs today says that there is no truth in the press report alleging that the Reserve Bank of India had refused exchange facilities for the transfer of approximately Rs. 65 lakhs, held by the Bank, as the personal property of Dr. Quintanilha Dias, Governor-General of Goa.

The press note adds that the Reserve Bank neither held nor holds any funds of behalf of Dr. Dias.

Nizam Raises A Controversy

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The Nizam's speech at the banquet in honour to President Rajendra Prasad has raised a fierce controversy in the State. The latest comment on it is Swami Ramanand Tirth, former President of the Hyderabad State Congress Committee.

Swamiji says that the Rajpramukh's plea against the disintegration of the State is untenable. It only betrays his medieval mentality and lack of faith in democracy. His insinuation that the Government that would be formed by the representatives of the people after the general elections will not be stable is deplorable.

In conclusion, Swamiji says that the people need not worry over the personal desire of a nominee of the President of the Indian Republic, which will not be fulfilled in this age of democracy.

CONGRESS MINISTERS ASKED TO RESIGN

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 8 (UPI).—"In the interests of fair and free elections," the Parliamentary Committee of the Hyderabad Socialist Party has called upon the State Government to ask the four Congress Ministers to resign from the Cabinet "since it is alleged by Congressmen themselves that they are abusing the office they hold from the point of view of elections."

Forward Bloc's Manifesto

NAGPUR, Sept. 8 (PTI).—The All-India Forward Bloc (Subhasist) has decided to fight the general elections on the basis of a programme which will "substantially liquidate the present-day social inequities and remove the degrading frustration of the submerged masses and thus pave the path for Socialism and real democracy in India," according to the manifesto of the Party released by its General Secretary, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, today.

The manifesto outlines the bloc's objectives as "the unification of India and Pakistan on the solid foundation of national and cultural unity. This means that the new state will be a Union of Socialist Republics, a people's state unifying all shades of differences and autonomy in a Federal Government."

U. S. MOVE TO BAN TASS REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (PTI-Reuters): A Congressional Press Gallery Committee today asked the State Department for an opinion whether representatives of the Russian News Agency, Tass, should be barred from the press galleries.

The Committee consisting of correspondents who supervise the press galleries of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, asked the State Department "whether it would favour or oppose rejection of Tass representatives."

The American Society of Newspaper Editors had earlier said Tass representatives should be barred because, the Society charged, the Russian agency was "primarily a propaganda and intelligence agency of the Soviet Government."

Tass Members Are Foreign Agents

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters): The United States Justice department "now holds that members of Tass, Soviet news agency, are agents of a foreign power and not necessarily correspondents," Mr. Emanuel Celler, New York Democrat member of the House of Representatives, said here today.

This information, Mr. Celler declared came to him from a Justice Department official, who stated that three Tass writers in Washington have registered as agents of a foreign power.

The Congressman would not identify the official. In Washington the Justice Department said it had not yet given an official opinion to any one on the status of Tass.

A spokesman said the Department is studying a letter received yesterday from the Standing Committee of Correspondents at the capital, inquiring how the Justice Department regards Tass activities.

Delimitation Order For Himachal Pradesh Elections

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (PTI).—FOLLOWING his assent to the Part "C" States Bill, the President has issued the delimitation order in respect of Himachal Pradesh State Assembly constituencies.

Himachal Pradesh, which will be the first state in India to go to the polls in the coming general elections, has been divided into 20 single-member constituencies and eight double-member constituencies for the state assembly. Out of the 36 seats, eight have been reserved for scheduled caste members.

The state will return three members to Parliament and elections for both the state assembly and Parliament will be held simultaneously. Polling will begin on October 25 and will be completed early in December.

By another order, the President has made certain formal changes in the Representation of the People Act. The main change is that the powers vested in the Governor or Rajpramukh in Part "A" or Part "B" states will be vested in the Chief Commissioner in those Part "C" states which have been given legislative assemblies.

Forward Bloc Has No Alliance With Reds

PATNA, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Mr. Sheelbhadra Yajee, Deputy Chairman of the All-India Forward Bloc, contradicted the report of a united front between the All-India Forward Bloc and the Communist Party of India. He said: "Uptil now,

ELECTION EXPENSES

Government Fixes Limit

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (PTI): Election rules, providing for the various details connected with the General Elections and prescribing the maximum permissible election expenses for a candidate have been finalised by the Government of India and are likely to be issued early next week, it is learnt. The rules have been framed under the Representation of the People (No. 2) Act 1951.

The rules, it is understood, prescribe the general principles on which the expenses have been fixed while a schedule attached to the rules fix the expenses for each state. According to these principles, it is understood, in a single-member Parliamentary constituency where there are not more than two lakh voters, the maximum permissible expense for a candidate will be Rs. 15,000 while it will be Rs. 25,000 if the number of voters exceed more than two lakhs. Similarly in a double-member constituency where the number of voters do not exceed four lakhs, a maximum expense of Rs. 20,000 has been prescribed and where there are more than four lakh voters the maximum will be Rs. 35,000. In the three-member constituency in West Bengal, the maximum permissible expense is Rs. 40,000.

In regard to assembly constituencies, the maximum expense for a single-member constituency will be Rs. 8,000 while for a double-member and treble-member constituency it will be Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 16,000, respectively.

For elections to the State Legislative Councils, for the graduates' teachers, and local authorities' constituency a maximum expense of Rs. 3,000 has been prescribed.

No Electoral Alliances

SOCIALISTS' DECISION

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 8: The All-India Socialist Party will not form any electoral alliance with other political parties in any province except West Bengal, where it has already formed an alliance with the Forward Bloc, a prominent member of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Party, told PTI tonight.

He stated that apart from contesting a number of seats in Part A and Part B States, the Socialist Party would contest a large number of seats in Vindhya Pradesh, a Part C State. It was also exploring the chances of contesting a few seats in Himachal Pradesh, another Part C State, he added.

no political alliance or united front has been made between the All-India Forward Bloc and the C.P.I.

"Unless and until the Communist Party of India does not join the United Socialist Organisation of India, the All India Forward Bloc cannot have any political alliance or united front with the C.P.I."

Ashoka Mehta Decries Communism

HYDERABAD, Sept. 8, (PTI): Mr. Ashoka Mehta, the Socialist leader, told a student gathering here today that there was no place for Communist Party in Indian politics.

Mr. Mehta, who arrived here today to attend the meeting of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Socialist Party of India said that the Communist Party believed in dictatorship which was unsuited to Indian conditions.

He felt that democracy was indispensable for India's progress.

Reviewing the economic situation in the country, Mr. Mehta criticised the manner in which the Congress Governments were tackling the agrarian problems and said that only through a bold and comprehensive agrarian reform the economic ills of the country could be solved.

The Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Sukumar Sen and the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. P. S. Subramanyam have left Delhi for Assam.

Trygve Lie Possesses Confidential Reports On Kashmir

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters).

MR. TRYGVE LIE, U.N. Secretary General declined at a press conference here yesterday to comment on the work of Dr. Frank Graham, U.N. Representative for Kashmir, though he admitted to possessing "confidential information" on the matter.

Dr. Graham has just completed a tour of the Indian and Pakistan capitals to discuss with Government leaders the problem of demilitarising Kashmir, to prepare ground for a plebiscite.

A reporter asked Mr. Lie whether he had any information regarding the progress of Dr. Graham's negotiations with Indian and Pakistan leaders.

Mr. Lie replied: "yes, I have certain confidential reports but I cannot discuss them here."

NO COMMENT

He was then asked whether on the basis of his confidential information he could feel hopeful that the Kashmir deadlock might be solved.

Mr. Lie replied: "I cannot comment on that at this stage."

Dr. Graham will spend some time in Geneva to prepare his report on the mission.

He was then expected to come to U.N. headquarters here around the end of this month, to consult with Mr. Lie and other high U.N. official.

KASHMIR ELECTIONS

Begum Rasul Clears Doubts

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Begum Aizaz Rasul, M.P., one of the 14 Indian Muslim signatories to the recent memorandum on Kashmir, described as "totally misguided and mistaken" the view that elections to the Constituent Assembly in Kashmir are a step to forestall the issue of a free plebiscite.

Broadcasting in the External Services of All India Radio, she reiterated that Kashmir's accession could be final only when supported by a free plebiscite. The present Constituent Assembly "has nothing to do with the big and final constitutional issues relating to the State's future and the representation of the people on the question of accession."

Begum Rasul added: "The Indian Union was not anxious to get Kashmir's accession to India without a free plebiscite even though a movement was afoot in Pakistan three days before the transfer of power to invade Kashmir."

CHARGE AGAINST MALAN

VRYLID (Natal), Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters): The United Party favoured incorporating the British Protectorates in the Union of South Africa, the leader of the Party, Mr. Jacobus Strouss, said here last night.

He charged the Nationalist Government of Dr. Malan with being on the way to wrecking prospects of incorporation "as it wrecked prospects of a union with the Rhodesias in 1921."

He challenged the Prime Minister to publish a white paper on previous negotiations "so that people could see that the United Party alone could be entrusted with the task of completing negotiations."

Dr. Malan told a Nationalist Congress at East London last week that he was going to make the future of the Protectorate an election issue at the next general election in South Africa.

He said that Mr. Strouss had never made any contribution to attempt to solve this problem except how to try to reduce it unnecessarily to a party political issue.

150 Vietminhs Killed

SAIGON, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters): French Union forces with air support have killed 150 Vietminhs in the past ten days in Central Vietnam, the French Army announced here today.

Pak Commander Tours Border Of East Bengal

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7 (PTI).—East Pakistan's Area Commander Maj. General Musa, has been touring the border district of Rangpur since September 3 meeting local leaders, it was authoritatively learnt here today.

A contingent of the Pathan Regiment has been stationed there. The Director-General of Ansars, Mr. A. H. M. S. Doha, who recently returned to East Bengal after a visit to Karachi, is also making an extensive tour of the border areas. The Ansars in the border areas have been provided with rifles after a three-week refresher course at Dacca.

PAK DELEGATION TO LONDON

KARACHI, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters): Chaudhury Nazir Ahmed Khan, Pakistan Minister of Industries will lead his country's delegation to the Commonwealth Raw Materials conference in London.

The conference is due to open on September 24, but parliamentary discussions on the agenda will begin on September 12.

Reliable sources said Pakistan's policy while ensuring regular and increased supply of raw materials between Commonwealth countries would be to see that the question of the supply of capital goods to under-developed countries was not relegated to the background.

SPY ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8 (UPI): A suspected agent of Pakistan, Izzatullah Gazi, who has no home in Calcutta was produced before a Sealdah court police magistrate yesterday.

After he was arrested on Manicktollah road on Monday last, search of his person yielded Rs. 2-6-3 in Pakistan coins, two big knives, two Pakistan ration cards, one military paybook in the name of Izzatullah Gazi and two badges marked APC.

Izzatullah was remanded to custody by the magistrate pending further investigations.

Six Pak Spies Arrested

GAUHATI, Sept. 8, (PTI): Six Pakistani spies were arrested in the border areas of Assam during the last one month, it is learnt here.

These men were stated to have assumed Hindu names and tried to collect intelligence for their Government.

Spies In Sikh Dress Arrested

LUDHIANA, Sept. 8 (PTI): Three alleged Pakistan spies, dressed as Sikhs, were arrested near Chawapail railway station on East Punjab railway.

One wireless transmitter, one revolver, ammunition magazines, a sharp-edged weapon, one compass and a number of letters from Pakistan nationals have been seized from their possession.

Dawn's Report Denied

PATNA, Sept. 8 (PTI).—The Government of Bihar have contradicted in a press note reports published in the Dawn of Karachi to the effect that about four thousand Muslims had been converted to Hinduism in the bordering districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last few months.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry will be meeting at Calcutta on September 12, to discuss the Planning Commission's draft report, it was learnt here today.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

THE Soviet delegate, Gromyko, who was the fifth speaker, spoke for 61 minutes, moved 13 amendments and had three supporters, including himself at the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference. He is an odd number at Frisco.

Gromyko was loudly booed at the Frisco Opera House after the conclusion of his 61 minutes speech. This was eloquent peace gesture.

Gromyko spoke forcefully and rapidly, occasionally, wiping his brow with a handkerchief, but never cutting down the flow of words with which he denounced the Anglo-American-sponsored treaty.

But Frisco can take it. It has already been equipped with balloon barrage and made "Gromyko-proof".

The 13th point of Gromyko was that the Japanese straits of Sora and Nemuro would be open only to war-ships of Russia, Communist China, Korea and Japan.

Unlucky 13. America, the underwriter of the Pacific Pact cannot be a silent spectator of this naval quadrangular.

Russia is out to sponsor a new Jap Treaty Conference with Peking or New Delhi as its venue.

But the trouble is there will be no Japanese plenipotentiary available to sign on the dotted line.

President Truman disclosed at the Democratic Rally the existence of new weapons that would wipe out civilisation in the event of a Third World War.

We refuse to be scared or harassed. We shall seek cover in Truman shelter, which he must improvise for his own survival.

These weapons, warned Truman, would be "fantastic" in their operations.

We know all about it, more than Truman. The atom bomb which "split" and pulverised humanity could not touch the hair of the Bikini goat!

But why pipe the tune of peace at the Opera House Japanese Treaty Conference and perform the "atomic Tandav" outside? The friendly 48 may grow goaties to oblige Truman, but Gromyko will not change.

Astronautic scientists meeting in International Congress in London are concentrating on establishing a space station.

That will probably be the Noah's Ark of civilisation. If the threat of Truman's fantastic weapons materialises. But will atom turn its attention upward?

In his foreign relations, says Pt. Nehru, he does not want to displease anybody; nor will he adopt the wrong path merely to please or placate someone. Our P.M. mistakes ideology for policy. Russia on Axis and crosses the Parallel. If you follow the straight path, how can you make both ends meet?

After a heated 35 minutes procedural debate in Parliament in which Mr. H. V. Kamath bandied words with the Deputy Speaker, the former was asked to quit the house for the day.

Mr. Kamath will have to thank his stars for the freedom to speak and the greater freedom to quit. Under the "Frisco" "tough rules", he will be neither allowed to sit nor quit. He will have to "stay quit".

Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Revenue Minister of Bihar, says that the only hope of the poor and tolling millions of India is Pt. Nehru.

Pt. Mishra should protest

against these "hopeful" dictator-makers.

According to Lord Rowallan, the Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth, "the spirit of the people is not found in the market place, nor in the city streets, but in the homes of the people."

But in Bombay, the home of many people is the street or the pavement.

THE camera has figured prominently in the news, of late. As an instrument of putting humanity into the limelight, it is very much sought after and has become a sort of "aide memoir" from the cradle to the grave.

It beautifies the profile of politicians and beaifies the beauties of the screen. It does a "face lift" even to those who have lost their face with the public. It has broken the iron curtain of exclusion and seclusion and has drawn the humanity of the world together. It is difficult to think of another medium which has revolutionised life and society through television as well as the silver screen as much as the camera eye. It imprisons our darling screen stars on the screen of our mind; they haunt us even in our seclusion. As a result, some of our youths are victims of nymphomania. After the first programme of television, it is reported that two American youths committed suicide in the particular way portrayed in the television story. The authorities have warned holders of T.V. sets against the admission of juveniles to some programmes. Many a "coup de etat" in politics, smash and grab and hit and run in crime stories are attributed to the bad influence of the silver screen. Just like any other invention, photography is good for use, and liable to be abused. It is for the discriminating world to pick and choose.

After having won laurels in this mundane world, the camera seems to have entered the spirit world, till now the monopoly of the esoteric circle of mediums and planchets. Spirit photography has been developed, and even the spirit of the dead does not seem to be immune to the lure of the camera eye. In the camera study of some spiritual seances, certain airy, fairy figures are seen in mid air, apart from the participants who sit or squat on the good earth. These eerie figures are clothed usually in a white cloud with peeping faces. Spiritualists claim that their science has so far advanced as to get the materialisation of the spirits, after due invocation. With due respect to the spiritualists and the denizens of the spirit world, the eye of the common man and the camera eye do not agree. Audibility of spirit communication has been recorded in history, as Joan of Arc heard voices and liberated France from foreign rule. But visibility of the spirit and its photogenic materialisation are still considered as hallucinations of an immature mind or phantoms of imagination.

Now comes the news of the advent of the Cosmic Camera, which will photograph the past as well as the future of an individual. This sounds like the tall astrological claims of - planning with planets. The rocket camera is being tried for photographing the moon from the highest altitude. One hopes it will not get moon-struck.

Coming from airy nothing to dusty politics, the camera created a first class crisis at the peace parleys at Kaesong. At the first meeting the United Nations spokesman refused to take along with him journalists and cameramen, till he was able to fathom the mind of his opposites on the other side of the Parallel. Despite this self-denying ordinance, Communist cameramen were able to record the spectacle of the American Helicopter surrounded by Red armed guards, and of American officers being received by the Chinese and North Koreans. These pictures were paraded by the Communists as the most convincing evidence of their version of events "that

the aggressive Westerners came to sue for peace with gallant little North Korea." Vice-Admiral Charles Joy saw through the trick of the Communists, and when he decided to take a batch of pressmen and cameramen to peace parleys, the Communists objected to them as unauthorised personnel. The Red leaders had to yield at last and the Camera and the Pen scored their first victory.

Last week, when the Communists charged that an Allied plane had dropped bombs in the Kaesong neutral zone near the residence of the North Korean general, Nam Il, the chief Communist cease-fire negotiator, Col. Andrew J. Kinney, rushed to the spot for investigation, not only with the technical personnel, but also with a full team of the press and cameramen. The prominence which these custodians of the press have won at Kaesong is an unqualified victory for the freedom of the press and information. Even in India where the police used to chase the cameraman during lathi-charges and teargas operations of the non-co-operation days, they have now become photogenic and now allow themselves to be photographed with their "catches". The camera cannot lie, so long as it is not trick photography.

Mr. Winston Churchill with his bulldog face and John Bull profile is a much photographed figure in history. Even in the heyday of the blitz, he never "clenched his fist", but raised his two fingers as "V for Victory". From the days of his being a hectoring subaltern in India war correspondent in the Boer War, admiralty officer in the World War I to the victorious era of the second World War, he and his cigar have hit the camera eye. In his "off" days as a brick layer and painter, he has been much featured in fashionable journals as the eloquent example of "The Hinge of Fate." That this illustrious figure should suddenly become camera-shy or develop a fright for photographers on the Venetian beach is the biggest news of the man since World War II.

The story goes that when he showed up in beach wear and plunged into the blue Adriatic, the newsmen and their cameras gave chase in a hired boat. When they were about to "shoot" Churchill from a rakish angle, he suddenly spotted them, turned his back, kicked vigorously and drenched the camera lenses with sea water.

Beaches like the Adriatic and Stramboli have romances of their own. It was here that Ingrid Bergman fell in hot-lava love with Rossellini and caused a volcanic eruption, the rumblings being heard even in Hollywood. But why Churchill behaved in this queer way is a matter for speculation.

George Bernard Shaw allowed himself to be photographed in all his natural glory, sun bathing and swimming.

"Cover girls" beloved of the Tommy and the Yankee get photographed on beaches in Bikini suits which play hide and seek with the human frame and the central provinces of the constitution.

Perhaps one reason for Churchill's aversion might be that he did not want to figure as the "Naked Fakir" on the sands of Venice. Or it might be, that having been blacked out, he wanted to leap into front page news as the naughty swimming boy. Churchill is what Churchill does, and he never fails to catch the eye of the world.

Churchill's leg stroke tactics to confound his adversaries on the sea is equally characteristic of him as a politician. He is the naughty boy of British politics, only useful when it becomes knotty. As a Man of War, he never gave peace to the Man of Peace. That explains his shyness

to meet Mahatma Gandhi during his sojourn in London for the Round Table Conference, though the Mahatma was anxious to meet him. Subsequently, he had occasion to meet Pandit Jawaharlal at a party in London, and he talked about weather with our Prime Minister who spent years in jail in Churchill's Raj.

One thing about British democracy is that it knows Churchill through and through. It entrusts him "for the duration" and jettisons him as unwanted cargo during the time of peace. In between he paints war memoirs plays the duck in the sea and drake with the photographers. He still hopes to be on the top in the next elections.

As a politician, Churchill is a heavy goer. Also he can take it. Sometimes, he is "all in" and on other occasions he goes all out for his adversary. As an orator, he is peerless and can make his followers swing and sway to his tune. The following incident in the House of Commons shows his effective fire-power. The Minister for Fuel and Power concluded a speech advocating fewer baths to save more fuel. "Lousy" retorted Winston The Treasury Bench rose up and asked Mr. Speaker if the word was Parliamentary. Unperturbed, Churchill replied, "I wonder whether you, Mr. Speaker, would admit the word

"lousy" as a Parliamentary expression—I refer to the Administration—provided, of course, that it is not used in a contemptuous sense, but purely as one of factual narration." Those who raised a hue and cry terming it unparliamentary sat down dumb-founded. This is a sample of Churchillian Marathon. He scares and scores.

Like a seasoned general, he will launch an offensive in parliamentary warfare only to beat a planned retreat. In a speech, Churchill began, "I hesitate to cast pearls before..." Anticipating the end of the well-known quotation, Labour M.P.'s raised a hue and cry. Churchill waited patiently until the uproar subsided, enough for his voice to be heard, and then absolutely unshaken, continued, "as I was saying I hesitate to cast pearls." He paused again for a moment and watched the angry faces of the offended members, and then on, "before those who can't appreciate them." He got unanimous applause of the House, including the Labour Members for this masterly performance. When his pistol misses fire, Churchill can knock out his opponent with its butt-end. But Churchill's career is the tragedy of a great man who has to witness his Empire going to pieces.

FIGHTING LOCUST PLAGUE

Well-Knit Plan In Action In Bombay State

ALTHOUGH over 80 out of every hundred persons in India depend upon agriculture, the country does not produce enough food for its people. Many factors are responsible for this state of affairs.

But the greatest enemy which can render all calculations and ingenuities which human brain is capable of to naught; is found in the periodic visitations of locusts which, like periodic visitations of epidemics, cause extensive devastations.

The menace of locusts transcends local region and crosses even national frontiers. It is verily an international scourge and, therefore, requires world-wide effort to combat it.

Among the different species of locusts in the world, three are commonly met with in India. Of these, the Desert locust is of considerable importance and has been under study for over two decades.

In Cycles

Locusts are known to appear in cycles. Authentic records of such cycles have been kept only from the middle of the nineteenth century. Since then, eight locust cycles have been completed. They were in 1863-67; 1869-73; 1878-81; 1889-98; 1900-07; 1912-20; 1926-31 and 1940-46. The present cycle, which is ninth on record, started early in 1949.

The International Locust Conference recently held at New Delhi unanimously recommended that all the co-operating countries should strengthen their anti-locust organisation. Acting upon that recommendation the Central Locust Expert Committee of the Government of India as well as the Inter-State Conferences held at New Delhi in February and at Jaipur in April last recommended to the Centre and the various States to strengthen and co-ordinate their anti-locust organisations.

The Jaipur Conference on locust control organisations recommended that the State organisations should maintain trained mobile squads so that they may be moved from place

to place at short notice. As regards the apathy of the people of killing locusts, it was suggested that the State Governments may consider the possibility of issuing an ordinance for the compulsory recruitment of labour.

Ordinance Promulgated

The Government of Bombay has now promulgated an ordinance to secure help and co-operation in the anti-locust campaign from the public generally.

The main brunt of devising and executing effective measures to fight locusts lies on the Government of Bombay as the northern districts of the State lie adjacent to the desert area which provide the breeding ground to the pest.

The report on the locust control work in the northern districts of the State during the last season shows that although the damage had been widespread, yet it was brought to a complete stop soon after the whole anti-locust organisation got working in full swing with the result that over 80 per cent of locust hoppers bred in the area could be destroyed.

Control Method

While physically it may be possible to deal with the locusts at all stages of their growth, the soundest, cheapest and the most effective method of control is to prevent a new generation from hatching or from leaving the breeding ground after hatching, that is, by destroying the eggs or the hoppers.

The Bombay Government has appointed a Central Locust Organisation under the Director of Local Authority, Ahmedabad Shri Maganlal R. Patel, M.L.A., is the Secretary of the Organisation.

(Continued on Page 16)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

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Wanted immediately new or second hand serviceable 9" or 10" dia. C.I. S & S Pipes 2700 Rft. for water mains. Write at once with particulars at Box No. 919 "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

Under Sub-Rule 3 of Rule 14 of The Insurance Rules, 1939. The following persons are the only three applicants for election as policyholders' Directors. Since the number of Directors to be elected are three only, these three persons are declared as duly elected as policyholders' Directors. The Meeting convened by notice dated 15th June, 1951 for election of Policyholders' Directors is hereby cancelled. Directors Elected: (1) Sri S. Bhur (Jr) Mg. Agents - Chandannagore Electric Supply Co. Ltd. Prufal Textiles of India Ltd. 9, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta-1. (2) Sri C. C. Chatterjee, D/5, Clive Buildings, Calcutta. (3) Sri Muralidhar Jalan, Mg. Director, Jalan Industries Ltd. 62, Baljunge Circular Road, Calcutta-19.

For Insurance of India Ltd.

N. C. DATTA,
Chairman.

Dated, Calcutta,
The 20th August, 1951.

(920)

ANTI-COW-KILLING SATYAGRAHA

AMMEDABAD, Sept. 8 (UPI). After two days of complete inactivity by the anti-cow killing agitators, two persons against resorted to 'Satyagraha' outside the municipal compound this morning. They have declared their intention to 'fast unto death' till cow slaughter is prohibited. Six persons have so far been arrested in connection with the disturbances on the 5th September as a required to the anti-cow killing agitation.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 8 (PTI).—A car-rack of the Dehra Dun District Jail where Prime Minister Mr. Nehru and U.P.'s Chief Minister Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant were interned during India's freedom struggle, has been converted into a sericulture centre for training convicts in the cottage industry of silk.

CARVE A BRAVE NEW WORLD

Homi Mody's Call To Students

POONA, Sept. 8 (PTI).

MR. HOMI MODY, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, said here today that the primary aim of education must be to plant in the student a healthy curiosity, a capacity for observation and a desire to acquire further knowledge.

Delivering the convocation address of the Poona University Mr. Mody advised students to be disciplined and to develop some of those simpler virtues "which go a long way to enrich life and the acquisition of which is within the power of every young man and woman".

Emphasising the need for discipline in educational institutions, Mr. Mody said the problem of indiscipline had assumed alarming proportions in recent years. "It is not to be looked at merely as a question of restoring the authority of principals or professors by disciplinary action. The root causes have to be examined if the right remedies are to be applied. Fundamentally, it has to be recognised that much of the evil arises from the mass production methods of our day."

PLIGHT OF STUDENTS

"Overcrowded classrooms; inadequate facilities for recreation and cultural activities; the miserable conditions in which most students have to live whether in hostels, or outside. The inevitable lack of personal touch—all these constitute an environment unfavourable to discipline and respect for authority. Until something is done to improve these conditions, it will be difficult to root out indiscipline in the student community."

"At the same time," he added, "it is obvious that any serious challenge to authority has to be dealt with firmly and fearlessly. If students are allowed to think they can challenge the results of examinations, dictate what sort of principals or professors they should have and make all manner of impossible demands—going on strike or resorting to violence if they do not have their way—the outlook is bleak indeed. There could not possibly be a worse sort of preparation for the duties of citizenship."

Mr. Mody declared that the first duty of educational authorities was to deal resolutely with all such manifestations of indiscipline.

MILITARY TRAINING

Referring to military training for students Mr. Mody said "such training would do a world of good if it was more systematic and thoroughgoing. If it is to have any value, must instil rigorous discipline, orderly habits and a spirit of comradeship, and it should form an essential part of the education of the young."

Mr. Mody said that if they aspired to shape the destinies of the country some day, they must begin to know something about its problems. "It must take a generation, at least, to break the back of these problems. The five and ten year plans, which rained on us in the first flush of enthusiasm over the achievement of freedom, have proved to be day dreams, and a healthy realism is taking their place."

The recent report of the Planning Commission, he said, showed a refreshing grasp of the immediate needs and resources of the country. "I would commend its study to you. It serves to emphasise that India had to tread the hard way if she is to take the place which is her due by virtue of her strategic resources."

Posing a question as to how the students were going to

equip themselves for the task that awaited them. Mr. Mody said: "To start with, I would say to those of you who wish to play a part in public affairs that they must have a working knowledge of the country—its economic condition, its potential resources, its political set-up and the principles embodied in its constitution. Above all, you must have a clear idea of the position it occupies in the world of today. That will give you the right perspective and endow you with a proper appreciation of the task which confront you."

SPEECH RATIONING

Stating that a ready tongue and a capacity for invective would appear to be almost all that was required, Mr. Mody added that a future of a country, which had just achieved its independence and had vast administrative problems before it, could only be shaped by men of thought and action and not by platform orators. "We Indians have a fatal facility for speaking. Day in and day out we keep on talking at an alarming rate. Much of this terrific output of words is just tripe; it may generate plenty of heat but no light, and solves no problems. If I had my way, I would confine public speaking to a few festival days in the year. Harassed ministers and leaders would in time come to bless such a rationing, and a long suffering country would have a sigh of relief."

Speaking about duties and responsibilities of students Mr. Mody said: "I do not expect you to turn into angels or heroes. The demand to which I shall confine myself are quite modest. I want you to develop some of those simpler virtues which go such a long way to enrich life, and the acquisition of which is within the power of every young man and woman."

He asked them to abjure any tendency towards slovenliness in dress and personal habits. He also advised them to cultivate punctuality and courtesy. Habitually to be late was habitually to be thoughtless, and discourtesy was a poor advertisement for independence of spirit, Mr. Mody said.

Concluding Mr. Mody said: "he times through which we are passing are extremely difficult. Distress and anxiety are written over the face of the greater part of the world; humanity was never in greater danger than today. If another conflagration takes place, the survival of any nation drawn into it will depend. Not only on the force of arms it can command, but on the courage, endurance and discipline of the people. Peace is even harder to win than war. We have in this country the immense problem of rooting out poverty and disease and of bringing to millions of our people a new life and a new hope. To you, the products of our universities India must ultimately look for creating this brave new world."

Honorary Degrees

POONA, Sept. 8 (UPI). The Poona University honoured three prominent men in Indian public life when its Chancellor Raja Maharaj Singh, conferred on them honorary degrees of Doctor of Letters at the annual convocation held today.

They are H. P. Modi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. D. K. Karve, founder of the Indian Women's University, and Dr. G. S. Sardesai, well known historian.

Dr. H. P. Modi, delivered the convocation address.

BRIEFEST LIFE OF A COLLEGE

NAGPUR, Sept. 8 (H.S.). After an existence of hardly two months, the Jagannath College of Chhindwada affiliated to the Sagar University has been closed down by the College authorities from August 31. The college started in July this year was not even formally inaugurated. Only 18 students were on the roll. Lack of sufficient enrolment and paucity of teaching staff are the reasons given by the management for the closure of the college.

Ex-I.M.S. Officer Dead

BOMBAY, Sept. 8, (PTI): Lt Col. O. M. Ganapathy, a retired officer of the Indian Medical Services, died here today he was 65.

On retirement he served for several years as a Port Health Officer of Bombay. The funeral was attended by a large number of army officers and distinguished citizens of Bombay.

He was a cousin of Gen. K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief Indian Army.

CAUGHT REDHANDED

RATNAGIRI September 8

(H.S.): A daring dacoity was committed at Nivall, twelve miles from here yesterday midnight, when a gang of six men, who posed to be "followers of Nana Patil," attacked the house of Sitarum Kokle and decamped with cash and valuables worth Rs. 6,000. Some of the members of the family are reported to have sustained injuries in the scuffle that ensued.

The police party, that was immediately on the track of the miscreants, caught the alleged culprits redhanded, while they were engaged in distributing the booty. Three thousand rupees worth of booty was recovered by the police. The alleged culprits are stated to be citizens of Ratnagiri coming from respectable class of society. They are reported to have been involved in several similar cases.

LIE ON DISMISSAL OF U. N. STAFF

Action To Keep Up Efficiency

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 8 (PTI).

IN a statement on the judgment of the U.N. Administrative Tribunal here yesterday Secretary General Trygve Lie said, "I shall not comment on the judgment except to note that the Tribunal found I had good grounds for termination or separation in all five cases."

The Tribunal headed by the Jamsahab of Nawanagar had rejected the Secretary General's contention that he had the powers to terminate "temporary indefinite" contracts of U.N. staff and he was not bound to give the dismissed employees the reasons for the dismissals.

The Tribunal had ordered that two of the five dismissed employees be reinstated holding in one case that adequate opportunity for defence had not been given and in other that alternative employment could have been offered to the dismissed employee.

The statement of the Secretary General was made at a press conference held three hours before the President of the Tribunal the Jam Sahab of Nawanagar was due to leave back for India.

LIE'S STAND

Mr. Lie in his statement said, "naturally the implications of the Tribunal's ruling of August 25 on these two legal issues will have to be dealt with in one way or another at the sixth session of the General Assembly in Paris. They raise important problems regarding the administration of the Secretariat."

"I am certain that when the General Assembly established the Tribunal on any suggestion it never intended to restrict the power it had given me to replace temporary staff from time to time in order to achieve the highest standard of efficiency, integrity and competence."

Replying to questions Mr. Lie said, "as a democrat I accept the ruling of the Tribunal". He refused to say specifically whether the Tribunal "had erred" but said that the question of staff regulations was already before the General Assembly and that when the matter was discussed the ruling given by the Tribunal on August 25 would also come under review.

Jamsahab Leaves

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (PTI-Reuters).

The Maharaja Jamsahab of Nawanagar, who came to the United Nations to preside over the Administrative Tribunal, left for India today by air.

He expects to reach Bombay on Sunday.

The cases the Tribunal decided after hearings lasting four weeks established an important principle from the point of view of the U.N. staff but left room for the

Secretary-General to feel that rights he thought the General Assembly had given him in regard to termination of staff contracts would be restricted.

Questioned about the recent decision of the Tribunal, the Maharaja said: "We gave a decision which we considered absolutely just and we were not influenced by anything except the evidence presented."

Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, was asked at a press conference today whether he would work for a change in the composition of the Tribunal. He replied in the negative but said the Tribunal's ruling would come under review of the Paris session of the Assembly.

No World War This Year

TRYGVE LIE'S VIEW

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters). Mr. Trygve Lie, the United Nations Secretary-General, predicted yesterday that there would be no world war this year. But he admitted he was disturbed by the suspension of the Korean cease-fire talks at Kaesong.

In answer to a question at a press conference Mr. Lie declared: "I predict that there will be no world war this year."

He agreed entirely with General Ridgway's suggestion that the scene of the Korean cease-fire negotiations should be transferred to a mutually agreed site under the control of both sides.

Mr. Lie said if the Communist side genuinely desired an armistice it should promptly take concrete steps to resume the talks with the United Nations Commander.

"The time has come for definite proof whether or not Mr. Jacob Malik's proposal which aroused so much hope around the world for peace was indeed a serious one as I believed," he added.

Mr. Lie said the question of communist China's representation in the United Nations could not be discussed while there was still war in progress.

"But if peace is re-established in Korea I think the question will be brought before the General Assembly by some member of the United Nations," he said.

He also recalled that the fifth session of the General Assembly had the following on the agenda:

1) The future of Formosa;
2) Chinese intervention in Korea;

3) Chinese representation in the United Nations.

He expected the fifth session to hold another meeting possibly on the eve of the sixth session in Paris to wind up its business and hand over to the successor.

DUTCH MINE SWEEPERS IN CITY HARBOUR



City & Suburbs TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrabad Shud 8 2007
Muslim: Zilhej 6, 1370.
Parsi: Farvardin 7, 1321.
Sunrise 6-25 a.m.,
Sunset 6-47 p.m.
Hightide 05-44, 16-46.
Lowtide 11-36, 23-32.

Today's Engagements

STUDENT CIRCLE: 4th annual fancy dress and games function, 4 p.m. at 120 Hill Road Bandra.

PRAVRITTI SANGH: Mr. R. G. Gani will speak on Ancient Cities around Modern Bombay at Gujarathi Sabha Mandir, Vithal-bhai Patel Road, 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on 'Sleep and Dreams' followed by questions and answers at Jehangir Wadia Building 6-15 p.m.

SRI VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "MANTRA IN ACTION: A CLOSE VIEW". Radha Kuni. 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 p.m.

Pak Telegraphic Holiday

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Telegraphic holidays will be observed in Pakistan on September 11 on account of the death anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam, on September 13 instead of 12 on account of Idulashah and on October 12 instead of 10 on account of Muharram. Ordinary telegrams for Pakistan will not be acceptable on these days.

Widespread Rain In The North

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 8 (PTI).—The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, September 8, 1951:

Rainfall has been widespread in West Bengal, the hills of Punjab (India), West Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh, and local in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Madhya Bharat, East Madhya Pradesh, North Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin. Isolated heavy falls of rain have been reported from West Uttar Pradesh and north Madhya Bharat.

The following is the weather chart:

	Temp.	Rainfall
Mx. Mn. 24h. 8.11 Dfn.		
Ahmedabad	96 77	0 15.0 -9.5
BOMBAY	88 78	0.1 64.5 +4.8
Calcutta	86 80	0.7 38.0 -2.4
Delhi	93 77	0 8.5 -9.3
Madras	95 79	0 11.5 +0.2
Poona	83 72	0 9.8 -5.9
Sholapur	84	
Surat	92 78	0 23.6 -11.4

ADDIS ABABA: A commercial and friendship treaty between the United States and Ethiopia was signed by the American Ambassador Mr. J. Pincus and the Ethiopian Foreign Minister.

Unofficial Visit

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Four Dutch minesweepers, on an unofficial visit to India, berthed at Alexandra Docks today. The vessels are: "Jan van Gelder", the leader of the flotilla, "Abraham van der Hulst", "Pietor Floris" and "Abraham Crynsen". They are on their way to Holland from Sourabaya. "Jan van Gelder", the first vessel to steam in, is commanded by Commander Van de Weyer, who is also in charge of the flotilla. She was received by Mr. G. H. Heintzen, Royal Netherlands Consul in Bombay. A large number of people, several among whom were Dutch nationals in Bombay, were at the docks to see the arrivals of the flotilla.

BUSINESSMAN STABBED

Sixth Incident In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The sixth stabbing incident—four fatal—reported from the city was at Khodad Circle, Dadar when a wealthy merchant who was proceeding from his business place after collecting the day's takings was pounced upon and grievously injured at about 8-30 last night.

The assailant was apprehended after a hot chase by members of the public near the Dadar GIP station. The victim, Maganlal Anandji Hirjee, son of the proprietor of The Central Store, Imperial Mahal, Dadar, dealing in medicine and general provisions, was returning home after closing his shop. While he was on his way home, which is only a couple of blocks away from the shop, he is alleged to have been set upon by the assailant and stabbed in three places. Maganlal who was wounded in the stomach, head and thigh, was immediately removed to the KEM Hospital. He is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

The assailant's bid to loot the cash, the merchant was carrying home, was however foiled as a hue and cry was raised by the members of the public.

It is later learned that Maganlal had been set upon by three persons who were hiding behind a parked car in the compound of his residence. However, only one of the assailants, who is stated to be responsible for the knife injuries, was caught and the other two managed to escape. Maganlal is stated to have cash worth over Rs. 1,200 with him at the time of the assault.

The name of the assailant who has been arrested is Lalchand Gundiba.

Police After Murder Mysteries

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay C.I.D. were still trying to figure out as to who was behind the murder of the two Britons who were stabbed to death in their flat at the Great Western Building, Bombay in the early hours of Friday Morning. Beyond arresting one of the servants of the May Fair furnishing Company, the police have no further clues. It is suspected that it is the work of more than one person, probably a well-organised gang.

In the Secretariat murder case enquiries made here in dependable circles here today showed that Mohammed Issaq the alleged assailant who stabbed to death Mr. J. S. Sawant, Assistant Secretary of the Local Self-government Department is said to have made a statement to the police to the effect that he was annoyed at the attitude of the officer because he (Issaq) was given work which would normally require two persons to handle. His house was searched by the police last night and nothing incriminating was found which strengthens the belief that the motive was vengeance. In the third murder of yesterday, that of a young married woman the police are still at their wits end to find out who was responsible for it.

States' Loan Programme

BOMBAY, Saturday: Five State Governments envisage a borrowing programme of Rs. 11 crores in the near future, it is learnt. Details about these are likely to be announced during September. It is expected that these floatations will be medium-dated loans maturing in 1962, and will carry interest at three and a half per cent.

The states are: Bengal, 2 crores; Bombay and Madras, three crores each; Madhya Pradesh two crores, and Uttar Pradesh, one crore. The Bengal Government loan has been underwritten.

Cachar Red Sentenced

KARIMGANJ (Assam), Sept. 8, (PTI).—The Sessions Judge, Silchar has sentenced Ganesh Sarkar, Communist leader of Cachar to 18 months R. I. and four others to one year's R.I. each, on a charge of rioting.

The prosecution case was that in October 1949, about 40 persons armed with various weapons, attacked the houses of some Congressmen at Patharkadi bazar, 17 miles from here. The police on arrival were attacked by the crowd. The former then opened fire, killing one person. Some policemen were also injured.

About 100 persons were arrested of whom 13 were sent up for trial.

Secretariat's Homage

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The Government of Bombay has decided to close the Secretariat offices for half day on Monday from 2 p.m. onward as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. J. S. Sawant, Assistant Secretary, Local Self-Government and Public Health departments who was stabbed to death in his office by a typist yesterday.

It is learnt that Mr. D. A. Bombawalla, Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department will call upon Mrs. Kamalabai Sawant and inquire about her immediate financial position so that the Government of Bombay could see to it that the deceased officer's family is not left in distress.

B. G. Kher's Message

BOMBAY, Friday.—Mr. B. G. Kher, the Chief Minister of Bombay, has sent the following telegram to Mr. M. D. Bhatt, Chief Secretary, Bombay Government:

"Shocked to read news of stabbing of Assistant Secretary Sawant and Superintendent Patil. Please convey my sincere condolences to Sawant's family. Hope Patil is receiving satisfactory medical assistance."

The Chief Minister's message was conveyed to Mrs. Kamaladevi Sawant today by Mr. D. H. Bombawale.

PARSIS CELEBRATE YORDADSAI

BOMBAY, Saturday: Khordadai, the birth anniversary of Prophet Zoroaster was celebrated by city Parsis with subdued rejoicings today. Though the traditional pomp which marked the day in the past, was very much lacking this time, due to various causes, a spirit of joy and happiness pervaded among most of the Parsi families who spent the day in prayers and merry-making, simultaneously offering alms to the poor.

Since early morning thousands of devout followers of the Prophet-men clad in immaculate white and women in gorgeous saris of various colours and designs thronged almost all the fire temples of the city where mass prayers were offered and hundreds of tons of sandalwood burnt.

There were also social gatherings in some parts of the city where speakers explaining to those present the significance of the Zoroastrian religion, based on the principle of "good thoughts, good words and good deeds," and urged upon them to desirability of following their Prophet's teachings and leading a life of selfless service, sacrifice and piety.

The day being a bank-holiday, all the government offices and business houses were closed for the day.

STUDENTS RAID A SHOP

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8, (UPI): Nearly 20 boys, some of whom were school students, raided a local shop yesterday evening.

It is alleged the raiders broke the glasses of showcases, looted some goods and took away the cashbox. Some of them were armed with sticks. It was further alleged.

Resistance by the shopkeeper led to a scuffle, as a result of which about a dozen persons including one of the shopkeepers were injured.

With the arrival of police the boys ran away, but three of them were taken into custody.

It is reported that some boys had been visiting the shop for the last few days and their behaviour in the shop was resented by two daughters of the shopkeeper, who also used to attend to customers. It appears the boys with the motive of taking revenge raided the shop.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m.: 07-40 Prog., 07-45 Y. Bhatt, G songs, 08-15 K. Udyavarkar, desi, 11-45 B. Dave "bheena vayara", G, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 P. G. Parab, sitar, 13-40 Week's prog., 13-45 Sunday "Srom", 17-30 B. D. Rajadnya, purvi, 18-10 P. G. Parab sitar, 18-30 K. Udyavarkar, marwa thumri, 19-00 Y. Bhatt, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air quartet, 19-30 B. D. Rajadnya, thumri khamaj, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Air artist, khayal bagshri, 20-45 Y. Bhatt, G songs, 21-15 Sundaramma Raghaviah, K music, 21-45 Adlibitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Symp. hour.

VARIATIONS

253 m.: 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 P. G. Parab, sitar, 08-45 K. Udyavarkar, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 B. D. Rajadnya, todi, 12-15 S. K. Abhyankar, kh. v. d., 13-00 Shanta Bedekar, bhavgeet, 13-30 Geet, 13-50 R. Ramnathkar, bori and K H bhairavi, 17-30 For children M 18-00 Santa Bedekar bhavgeet 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-00 in K, 20-15 Shanta Bedekar, M songs, 20-30 N. Sharma, H talk, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 Geet, ghazal, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 K. Udyavarkar, M pad, 22-00 M. Hwain, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 m.: 09-15 Prabhat, 08-30 R. D. Nigoskar, ahir-bhairav, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 R. D. Nigoskar, khayal, 18-20 Manjirika Dhru, A Vyas geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, Baroda & Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Films (Ahm.) 19-00 R. D. Nigoskar, madhuvanti, 19-15 Manjirika Dhru geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet, ghazal, (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers, (Ahm.), 20-00 G Bhatt, geets, 20-30 Your choice, 20-30 Bharat's music, (Ahm.)—Delhi relay, 21-15 Manjirika Dhru, geets, 21-30 R. D. Nigoskar, nomtom, kh. v. d. mehmahar.

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy, 1-00 Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 N. Cloutier, and his music, 4-30 Concert Hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's good day, 7-30 B B C news, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Music for lunch, 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton show (Hindi), 7-00 Down harmony lane, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day, 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

SAIGON

19-15-19-30 News 19-30-20-30 Gramophone Records asked for or by listeners.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 Kay on keys, 18-45 All-star bill, 19-45 Concerto, 21-00 Educational Archie, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-05 London calling Asia, 19-30 1A Hindi for India, & For children, 20-15 for Pakistan and Weekly review, 20-20 Pak a'fairs in 1A, press, 20-30 Health & hygiene, 20-35 Letters' replies.

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'RISING SUN' UP AT 'FRISCO

49 Nations Sign On Dotted Line

SOVIET KEEPS OUT 'EN BLOC'

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8, (U.P.A.). A treaty of peace ending the state of war between Japan and the Allies was signed on Saturday at impressive ceremonies in the same setting which saw the birth of the United Nations. Shortly before the final session of the 52-nation conference began, Russia's Andrei Gromyko announced that Russia would boycott the signing.

In a jam-packed press conference, Gromyko repeated his charges that the treaty would never provide "peace and security" in the Far East.

Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland refused even to witness the signing rites.

Argentina's Ambassador H. Paz went to the green-carpeted stage of the war memorial Opera House to affix his signature to the peace document. Paz was the first to sign, because of his country's standing at the start of the alphabet. His name means peace in Spanish.

After him came the representatives of 48 other nations to sign their names on the treaty. Japan was the last to sign.

Premier Shigeru Yoshida, who stood before the world Friday night and apologized for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, put his name on the historic document.

Signing ceremonies climaxed an exciting week in which the conference saw the Soviet Bloc thwarted at every turn in its efforts to stall the meeting, kill the treaty or amend it.

Although many nations signed the treaty with expressed reservations based on their internal situations, almost all of the signatories agreed, it constituted the "most generous and humane" conditions ever imposed upon a vanquished people.

British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison signing the peace treaty said that it would constitute the first step towards settling "many difficult problems" in the Far East.

"Today we are reaching a solution of one problem. In the Far East, as elsewhere, many problems remain but when you are faced with many problems, it is at times better to tackle them piecemeal and solve them one by one, rather than attempt something more spectacular and more ambitious. The Far East is rapidly increasing in world importance. Its problems, economic, social and political, cry urgently for solution. We are here making a beginning by solving what can be solved first. We hope and believe the solution of the next problems will be a little easier because of what we do today."

Morrison completed speaking at 17.20 GMT and the Secretary immediately started calling the names of nations which will sign the treaty.

Paz, the Argentine Ambassador stepped up and affixed the first name to the list at 17.31. Australia's Ambassador, Percy Spender signed next, followed by Belgium Foreign Affairs Paul Van Zeeland.

A ripple of polite applause greeted the calling forward of most of the delegations, but when Ceylon's fiery J. R. Jayawardene came forward, he drew a tremendous ovation.

Egypt's M. Hamil Bey Abdul Rahim and Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ahmad Subardjo then signed in that order. The Indonesian drew some of the day's heaviest applause. Next came Iran's Ali Gholi Ardalan and Lebanon's Charles Malik.

Zafrullah Khan stepped forward alone to represent Pakistan. Next came the six delegates of the Philippines, led by Carlos Romulo.

Secretary of State, Dean Acheson John Foster Dulles and two Senators signed for the United States. Premier Yoshida of Japan was the last to sign. He signed four documents.

The formal end came in 64 minutes of a war that had lasted nearly five years.

The Japanese Peace Conference ended at 18.55 GMT, Saturday.

Yoshida, bowing to the applause of the Conference, led the digni-

JAP FLAG UNFURLED

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 (U.P.A.).

THE Japanese national flag was unfurled from the San Francisco Peace Conference for the first time Saturday. As the morning session opened, the Japanese flag was placed to the right of the national banners of the 51 other countries represented here.

New and still wrinkled, the Rising Sun flag was placed in the bank of flags which forms a background on the speakers' platform on the stage of the Opera House.

ed procession back to the Japanese Delegation's section.

After the signing, Secretary of State Dean Acheson made the closing address.

At midnight GMT the United States and Japan were scheduled to sign a bilateral agreement providing for use by American forces of 12 air and naval bases in Japan, until the Japanese can defend themselves.

TASK BEFORE 'VARSITY' EDUCATION

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 8 (PTI).

Acharya Narendra Deva, Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University, said here today that University education in the country should not only aim at building up character and promoting democratic secularism but at finding out solutions for the various problems facing the country such as shortage of food and illiteracy.

Mr. Deva, was inaugurating the Arts College Students' Union of Omania University.

He regretted that music and arts were not given now as much attention in the country as in the past. While they were flourishing to some extent in the South, it was not so in the North, he said. Universities must strive for developing them too.

Another Treaty With Japan

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADERS' PLEA TO ACHESON AND NEHRU

NEW YORK, Sept. 8. AMERICAN Peace Crusade today released texts of statements sent to the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson and Prime Minister Nehru about the Japanese peace treaty.

The telegrams were dated September 5. They were signed by twelve Americans whom the organization described as "prominent". Among them were Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, National Co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade, Mr. Hugh Bryson, President of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, and Mr. Paul Robeson, the Negro singer.

All these and the other nine signatories are associated with various Communist movements called "fronts" in the United States.

The signers called upon Mr. Acheson to announce that the Japanese Peace Treaty draft "is one variant which the San Francisco Conference will be free to compare with drafts that may be proposed by other participants" and to invite "presently non-attending nations among them, India, the Chinese People's Republic and Burma to participate on the basis of full discussion and possible amendment".

U.S.-JAPANESE PACT

Secret Clauses Alleged

HONGKONG, Sept. 8, (UPI-APP). The Communist news paper "Takungpao" today published a story from Tokyo alleging that there were "secret clauses" in the Pact which is due to be signed between Japan and the U.S.A. It said the pact was drafted by the U.S. Defence Department and that the Japanese Government had published only a preamble and six articles, while the actual pact contained twenty articles.

The paper said the chief of these articles foreshadowed placing of the Japanese state police and the police reserve under the U.S. Command in an emergency and mobilization of the U.S. armed forces to quell the possible uprising in Japan.

Other clauses listed by the Communist paper were: the use by the U.S. armed forces of any part of the Japanese territory. Six divisions of the American ground troops and marines totalling 120,000 men will be stationed in Japan as land troops with power to increase the number to 200,000. The U.S. Air Force in Japan will comprise 10,000 planes including bombers, fighters and other machines with first line force of 5,000 planes, and the U.S. Navy in the Far East will form the nucleus of the American naval power in Japan. Japan will be permitted to manufacture all types of supplies.

The paper concluded by saying that U.S.A. will pay for the military establishments, while Japan will be responsible for their maintenance.

TO PROTECT JAPS FROM SOVIET

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8: The Japanese Peace Treaty was signed on Saturday and the United States immediately revealed plans to complete an agreement later in the day to protect Japan from Soviet aggression, reports Stewart Hansley, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The exact hour was not declared but it was anticipated that the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson would announce it at the conclusion of the signing ceremony.

A Congress spokesman said however that it would be at 5 p.m. (midnight GMT).

GROMYKO SPITS FIRE AT 'FRISCO

Sees In Jap Treaty Plan For A New War In Far East

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8, (PTI-Reuters).

M. ANDREI GROMYKO, the Soviet Delegate told a press conference today that the Japanese Peace Treaty was "a draft for a new war". He said the Soviet Government was "dissociating itself" with the Japanese Peace Conference.

M. Gromyko had arrived ten minutes late at the Veterans war Memorial building for his press conference. It was the first time that Gromyko had been late to any event of the Peace Conference.

About 300 correspondents, photographers and radio and television men were present in the auditorium of the building next door to the Opera House where the Japanese Treaty signing ceremony was to begin an hour later.

He said Japan was being converted into an "American military base" and the purpose of the treaty was "to station American troops there".

He added that the United States was setting up an "aggressor coalition" under the leadership of the "seasoned warmonger" John Foster Dulles.

M. Gromyko read a lengthy statement in English at high speed. Other members of the Russian Delegation sat on the stage behind him.

He said his Government was "dissociating itself" from the Japanese Peace Conference. This practically confirmed that he would not sign with the other nations here who were due to start the ceremony twenty minutes after M. Gromyko spoke.

Asked by reporters if he foresaw an American-Russian war in the Far East over the treaty, M. Gromyko replied: "I have already replied when I stated that the American-British draft is not for a peace settlement in the Far East, but is a plan for the preparation of a new war in the Far East."

He told another questioner that the Soviet considered its sovereignty over the Habomai Island of the north coast of Japan had been established.

M. Gromyko described as a "slandrous allegation" reports that the Soviet Union still hold several hundred thousand Japanese war prisoners. "There are no Japanese war prisoners in the Soviet Union" he said.

To an inquiry about Premier Stalin's health he replied: "Premier Stalin is always in good health."

Unleashing New War

U.P.A. adds:

Reading his statement in a monotone, M. Gromyko said the treaty was "a gross injustice to China—the 500,000,000 people of China shall not forget this violation of their indisputable rights by the American dictators."

He said the conference was "ridiculous" since China is absent and countries like El Salvador and Nicaragua are present.

M. Gromyko said the treaty seeks the unleashing of a new war. He said the United States wants to use "the Japanese people as cannon fodder for their aggressive imperialistic designs."

The press conference lasted one hour. During the question and answer period, Gromyko spoke in Russian and his remarks were translated by a blonde Soviet secretary.

A reporter asked: "Since you did not say anything new, why did you call this press conference?"

He ignored the question. "If you did not come to San Francisco to sign the treaty, why did you come to San Francisco?" he was asked.

Gromyko said he came to "tell the truth" about the American-British scheme.

THREE PARTIES IN SINGLE FAMILY

RAIPUR, Sept. 8, (H.S.):

Three members of a distinguished family in Raipur district are going to contest the ensuing general elections on the tickets of three different political parties. The father has decided to stand from Arambha constituency on a Ram Raj Parishad ticket, the eldest son on a Socialist party ticket from the Raipur urban constituency and the youngest son is a probable Congress candidate from Dhamari constituency.

ELECTION ALLIANCE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

It is widely learnt that the Praja Party of Acharya Kripalani and the Socialist Party have joined hands to form an united front against the Congress to contest in the coming general elections in Bombay. It is said that the Praja Party will not contest the seat of Mr. Mavlanker, Speaker of the Indian Parliament from wherever he stands.

Tragedy In Train Bathroom

MORADABAD, Sept. 8 (PTI): A young military officer was found dead in the bath room of a First Class Compartment of 18 Down Delhi-Howrah Express when it reached Moradabad station this morning. The body was lying in a pool of blood.

The identity of the officer has not yet been established. His forage cap gives the clue that the officer was a second lieutenant in Gurkha Regiment.

Kidwai For Poona

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, ex-Central Government Minister, arrived in Bombay this morning when he was met by Mr. Santaldas Gandhi.

Mr. Kidwai left in the evening for Poona, and will return to the city on Monday, when discussions are expected to be held with local leaders of the Praja Party regarding the programme and policy of the party in connection with the forthcoming elections.

Stop Press

SOVIET EXPRESS REGRET

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters): The Soviet authorities today expressed regret over the shooting of an American soldier by an East German policeman on Thursday night. They said the policeman who shot him was under arrest pending completion of an investigation. The soldier died yesterday.

S. AFRICAN'S SCORE

SCARBOROUGH, Sept. 8, (PTI-Reuters): The South Africans were all out at the close of play for 95 runs.

NEW PRESIDENT

BONN, Sept. 8, (PTI-Reuters): The West German Bundestag (upper house) unanimously elected Herr Hinrich Kopf, Social Democratic Premier of Lower Saxony as its new President.

TANDON QUIT; NEHRU TAKES OVER

A.I.C.C. Resolves Deadlock

SPECIAL CONGRESS TO MEET IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, September 8 (UPI & PTI).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the Congress at today's meeting of the A. I. C. C. after Shri Purshottamdas Tandon's resignation was accepted.

Out of 300 members who attended today's sitting of the A. I. C. C., only four members dissented, when the resolution requesting Pandit Nehru to accept Presidency of the Congress was put to vote.

MR. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, addressing the A.I.C.C. is reported to have indicated that a plenary session of the Congress will be called in about three weeks. His acceptance of the Congress Presidency, he said, was for a temporary period.



The resolution to elect Mr. Nehru was moved by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and was seconded by Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Kamraj Nadar.

The secret session lasted for over two hours, 285 members out of 380 were present. Prominent among those who were absent was Mr. D. P. Mishra of Madhya Pradesh.

Tandon's Parting Speech

Placing his resignation before the A.I.C.C., Mr. Tandon said that "the situation that has been created by the resignation of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru is, I think, definitely detrimental to the interests of the Congress".

Explaining the reasons for his resignation, Mr. Tandon said: "I am placing my resignation from the Congress Presidency before you and I request you to accept it. To put it briefly, the reason for my resignation is that by a letter dated August 6 Shri Jawaharlal Nehru tendered his resignation from the Congress Working Committee, and in spite of my efforts and those of the Working Committee he has not agreed to withdraw it. His demand has been that the whole working committee should be dissolved and a new working committee constituted. I have not been able to agree to this since, to my mind, this demand is neither constitutional nor proper."

More than a half of the members of the Working Committee were selected after consultation among five senior Congressmen, namely Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shri C. Rajagopalachari and myself on September 27, 1950. The rest of the names were selected on October 16.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was not present on that date, but the other four took full part in the consultation. The Working Committee has, to my knowledge, done nothing which might raise the question of its reconstitution.

WAY OUT OF DILEMMA

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru seems to believe that by giving a shock to the Congress and bringing about a change in the Working Committee he will create a psychological effect in favour of the Congress. I am not able to accept this view. I believe that the work done by the Working Committee during the last ten months has helped in raising the moral standard of the Congress. The situation that has been created by the resignation of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is, I think, definitely detrimental to the interest of the Congress.

"I cannot accept the resigna-

tion of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru because at present he is the symbol of our nation. At the same time, from the point of view of the constitution and of propriety, I cannot fulfil his desire.

Out of this dilemma I see no other way out but to place my resignation before you and I request you to relieve me of the responsibility of the presidency.

"I have to inform you that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad resigned from the Working Committee on August 15 and that the other members of the committee have tendered their resignations within the last two days."

After the President's speech, a resolution was moved by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant "regretfully" accepting the resignation of Shri Tandon and "placing on record its deep appreciation of his great services to the Congress as its president".

The resolution was seconded by Shri Atulya Ghosh (West Bengal) and was accepted by the House without any discussion.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant then moved another resolution requesting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to undertake the responsibility of Presidency and continue to guide the Congress in these critical days. The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. K. Patil.

POINT OF ORDER

A point of order was raised by one member, saying that the resolution was not on the agenda of the meeting but it was ruled out by the President who said that as the session had been called to discuss an emergency and the resolution had been moved in that connection, it was in order.

The resolution was then put to vote and was adopted by the House by an overwhelming majority. Only four members dissented.

After this, Shri Tandon invited Shri Nehru to take the presidential chair and guide the further proceedings. Shri Nehru, however, requested Shri Tandon to continue to be in the chair and spoke for about an hour, first in Hindi and then in English, explaining his position and the need for strengthening the Congress.

NEHRU'S CALL

Mr. Nehru asked the A.I.C.C. members to ponder over the resolutions. During his long political association with Mr. Tandon, he said, he had not agreed with his views and approaches. But he had affection and regard for him. There was, therefore, no question of personal equation.

But for personal regard and affection for Mr. Tandon, Mr. Nehru said he would have taken this step much earlier. He had come to the decision to resign after great deliberation and thought. It was unfortunate that the Congress had moved away from the common man. There was no use of their being complacent. He was not blaming anybody.

He wanted the Congressmen to shake off their present "dangerous complacency" and team up to revive the old tradition of service to the Congress.

Pandit Nehru said that for the last two years, he himself had often wanted to leave the Prime Ministership and serve the Congress, but the international situation and a general deterioration in the internal situation intervened.

In fact, he had never said that members of the Working Committee were not working properly or that he had anything against them. What he really wanted was that

(Continued On Page 17)

TANDON'S 'TETE-A TETE' WITH ROY



At the Congress Working Committee meeting Shri Purshottamdas Tandon is seen in conversation with Dr. B. C. Roy, while Shri Jagjivan Ram (in the chair) and Shri Atulya Ghosh are listening attentively.

AFGHAN STAND ON PAKHTOONISTAN

Not Hostile To Pakistan, Says Kabul Premier

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8, (PTI): The Afghan Prime Minister, Marshal Shah Mahmood Khan Ghazi, expressed confidence today that the "most sincere relations" which existed now between his country and India were "permanently established."

The Marshal, who was addressing a press conference, said: "We Afghans and Indians are convinced that our close relations will always be a great factor for the stability of peace in this part of the world."

"This type of relations," he said "we both want to have with every friendly country. Our relations with India are not directed against any country; we only seek to have mutual co-operation for our prosperity and the general security of the world."

"Afghanistan," he said "has always followed a policy of peace and goodwill towards all nations. We have the same policy towards Pakistan and want the progress and prosperity of that country. If we are supporting our Pukhtoon brothers in their legitimate claim for freedom, it is natural and cannot be otherwise. We do not at all consider it as a hostile policy towards Pakistan. It is for that country to realise it and not oppose the natural evolution of the Pukhtoon nation."

"We have decided to defend our legitimate rights, and we cannot be indifferent to the fate of seven million Afghans of Pukhtoonistan."

The Afghan Prime Minister is leaving tonight for Amritsar, from where he will proceed to Kabul via Lahore. Travelling by train and by car, he hopes to reach the Afghan capital, from which he has been absent for eight months, on Tuesday.

On Way To Kabul

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8, (UPI): The Afghan Prime Minister Marshal Shah Mahmood Khan, who arrived in New Delhi on Tuesday night, left tonight by Frontier Mail, on

DEMILITARISATION OF KASHMIR

Pakistan To Accept Graham's Proposal

KARACHI, Sept. 8, (PTI).

THE U.N. Kashmir representative, Dr. Frank Graham today presented his proposals for demilitarisation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir to the Pakistan Government, according to authoritative Pakistan sources.

TRIBESMEN WON'T OBLIGE PAKISTAN

Replying to a question, at a press conference in Delhi on Saturday, His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Mahmood Khan, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, ruled out the possibility of tribesmen taking part in an invasion, if at all, on Kashmir. He added that relations between tribesmen and Pakistan were hostile and, therefore, that question did not arise, at all.

In reply to another query, as to whether the Pukhtoonistan question would be taken to the U.N.O. His Royal Highness said that so far as Afghanistan was concerned, they would like to settle it by peaceful and persuasive means. "If you can't untie a knot by hand, we try it by teeth."

AFGHAN PREMIER VISITS PALAM

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (PTI).—The Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Marshal Shah Mahmood Khan, spent nearly two hours at the I.A.F. Station, Palam, this morning. He was accompanied by the Afghan Ambassador in India, Sardar Majibullah Khan, and Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukerjee, officiating Air C-in-C.

his return journey to Kabul, for Amritsar from the Old Delhi station. He was seen off by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru. Earlier, he lunched with the President.

While declining to give details of these proposals these sources thought it was likely that the Pakistan Government would accept the proposals.

The proposals, it is learnt, were presented at a meeting between Dr. Graham and the Pakistan Premier, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, this evening. The next meeting between them is scheduled for Monday.

The meeting lasted ninety minutes. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was assisted by Messrs Gurmani and Mohamed Ali. Dr. Graham was assisted by General Devers and Mr. Petrus Schmidt.

Earlier, during the afternoon, Mr. Schmidt had thirty minutes meeting with Mr. Mohammed Ali.

Dr. Graham is also meeting the press before leaving on Wednesday for Geneva where he plans to write his report. It has not been announced, however, when he is holding his press conference.

On arrival here from Delhi this morning, Dr. Graham told pressmen that he planned to leave Karachi for Geneva on Wednesday.

PADWAL'S CONDITION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The thirty-eighth day of Mr. S. D. Padwal's fast finds the secondary school teacher in a state of deteriorating health.

Medical reports state that Mr. Padwal has lost 30 pounds since he began his fast. The blood picture has deteriorated, and drowsiness is more marked. Acetone and diacetic acid were evident in the urine. The heart-beats are soft and distant.

Mr. Senapati Bapat, who went on a fast six days ago in support of Mr. Padwal's demands, is cheerful, though weak.

SOLID GOLD TRIUMPHS IN GIMCRACK WITH LATE CHARGE

Doubles For Kheem Singh And Shiba

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

WITH several last minute withdrawals, small fields competed today at Poona when the programme of the fifth day of the big meeting was decided.

Form horses filled the board in most events. Itaja who performed disgracefully when participating as a warm favourite at her previous attempt, hit the front today smartly in the higher division of the Salpa Plate and warded off the late challenge of heavily supported Narsea. Neglected Great Lady also raced in the forefront from the early stage and returned facile winner of the last event of the day the Club Plate. The favourite, Shin Shinaki disputed leadership with the winner and blew off a furlong from home.

Trainer Talib pulled a popular double through the medium of Kausar and Solid Gold. The latter allowed Janice to cut the pace till a furlong from home and below the distance Kheem Singh made a judicious effort and passed the leader by three-quarters length when passing below the wire.

Kheem Singh and Shiba had the distinction of riding two winners each.

Thirty-seven punters collected each Rs. 142 on the daily double pool and there were only fifteen tickets on the treble pool event. Each ticket fetched Rs. 2978-8-0.

Following were the results:

THE SPRINT PLATE—5 Furs.

Maharani Seetadevi of Baroda's

MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 9-0

Fordeye

M/s. Abid H. Doctor and F. M.

POTIA'S GIRL GUIDE 8-11

P. Khade

H. H. The Thakore Saheb of

Dhrol's CHANDRA MAHAL

8-11 Cracknell

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Cheno's

FUNNY FACE 8-11 Duffy

Not run: Young Sinner, Rana

Sanga, Time Test, Eastern Queen,

Chandra Sitara, Gaya, Esrellita.

Won by 8 lengths, 1 1/4 length.

3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 4 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16, Places

Rs. 11, 11 and 13.

Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE KAMSHET PLATE—

(About) 1 1/2 Miles.

Mr. E. J. Mashal's **TRUMPEL-**

DOR 8-11 Shiba

Mr. E. J. Mashal's **DAGANIA**

8-5 Purta Singh

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and

Kashmir's **MAJESTIC WAY**

9-2 Medhe

3

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-25 p.m. Satya Vijaya "B" vs.

Mangalore "B".

5-40 p.m. Amateurs vs B.E.S.T.

(Hinrichs Shield quarter-final).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3-30 p.m. I.C.I.'s "B" vs Volkart

Bros; 4-30 p.m. Bholwada vs

Young Labour. (Indian League).

5-30 p.m. Wmco S. C. vs Globe

"A" (Satranjan Shield).

At the Oval

3-30 p.m. Mogaveera "C" vs

Satya Vijaya "C" (Puthli Cup);

4-30 p.m. Mogaveera "C" vs

Uchil United (Karnatak League);

5-30 p.m. Satya Vijaya vs National

"C" (Karnatak League Final).

TABLE-TENNIS

C. C. I.

6 p.m. onwards finals of Jun-

iors Singles, Men's singles, Men's

doubles and mixed doubles.

(C.C.I. Open Journey)

Mr. T. A. Motabhoj's **FIND**

OUT 8-3 Purta Singh

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's

RAJGURU 8-13 Fordyce

Mr. Ahmed Abbas's **PIAREHIND**

9-0 Ghaushkan

Not run: Mayur Puri, Who's

That, Bara Mulla, Rashtrapati,

Mohabat, Fulhurst, Fruit Salt,

Gallopings, Lad, Powzia, Roman

Dancer.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 132, Places

Rs. 31, 20 and 21.

Winner trained by G. M. Omkar.

BOMBAY RACES START ON NOV. 3

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Racing Season com-

mences on Saturday, November 3.

The following are the dates for

the Winter and Bombay Races.

BOMBAY WINTER RACES:

1st Day, Saturday, 3rd November

1951; 2nd Day, Saturday, 10th Nov-

ember 1951; 3rd Day, Saturday, 17th

November 1951; 4th Day, Saturday,

24th November 1951—The Victory

Cup; 5th Day, Saturday, 1st Decem-

ber 1951—The Horni Mody Cup, The

Home Mehta Gold Cup; 6th Day,

Saturday, 8th December 1951; 7th

Day, Saturday, 15th December 1951—

The Baroda Cup, The 1,000 Guineas

Cup; 8th Day, Saturday, 22nd

December 1951—The 2,000 Guineas

Cup, The Aga Khan Cup; 9th Day,

Wednesday, 26th December 1951—

The Stewards Cup; 10th Day, Satur-

day, 29th December 1951—The Wes-

tern India Stakes Cup; 11th Day,

Tuesday, 1st January 1952—The

Brabon Cup; 12th Day, Saturday,

5th January 1952—The Eve Cham-

ption Cup, The Berar Cup.

BOMBAY RACES

1st Day, Saturday, 12th January

1952—The Turf Club Cup, The Petit

Cup, The C. N. Wadia Cup, The

Indian Oaks Cup; 2nd Day, Satur-

day, 19th January 1952—The Math-

radas Goculdas Cup, The Jashan

Cup, The Indian Derby Cup; 3rd

Day, Saturday, 26th January 1952—

The Eclipse Stakes Cup, The Gen-

eral Khan Mem. Gold Cup, The Bom-

bay Area Cup; 4th Day, Saturday,

2nd February 1952—The Kashmir

Cup, The Rajpura Cup; 5th Day,

Saturday, 9th February 1952—The

Byculla Cup, The Colaba Cup; 6th

Day, Saturday, 16th February 1952—

The G. Hussein Essaji Cup, The

Indian St. Leger Cup.

The dates of the Bombay Spring

Races will be published later on.

National Soccer Draw

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8. (PTI):

Fifteen teams have entered the

National Football Championship

for the Santosh Trophy, begin-

ning in Bombay on September 16.

The following is the draw:—

TOP HALF

(A) Madras versus Madhya

Pradesh (24-9-51);

(B) Rajputana versus Bihar

(21-9-51);

(C) S. C. C. B. versus Orissa

19-9-51).

QUARTER FINAL: (D) Ben-

gal (Bye) versus Winners of A

(26-9-51); (E) winners of B ver-

sus winners of C (25-9-51).

SEMIFINALS: Winners of D

versus winners of E (28-9-51).

BOTTOM HALF

(F) Delhi versus Mysore

(20-9-51);

(G) Punjab versus Travancore

(18-9-51);

(H) Bombay versus (17-9-51);

(I) Assam versus Hyderabad

(16-9-51).

QUARTER FINALS: (J) Win-

ners of F versus winners of G

(22-9-51); (K) Winners of H ver-

sus winners of I (23-9-51).

SEMIFINAL: Winners of J

versus winners of K (27-9-51).

FINALS on 30-9-51.

CALCUTTA GOLF CUP

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland,

Sept. 7. (PTI-Reuters): Dr. G. P.

Brand celebrated his 71st birth-

day today by winning the Cal-

cutta Gold Cup here in partner-

ship with Dr. J. L. Cowan.

In the final of the Royal and

Ancient Golf Club Foursomes

tournament they beat Major R.

Kerr and Brigadier D. I. Craw-

ford 16 and 4.

Bombay Gym. Beat Times 'A'

SECOND DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In their last engagement in the Second Division Harwood League Bombay Gymkhana defeated Times of India Sports Club by the odd goal in five at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Earlier a solitary goal scored by Nicolas Fernandes enabled Hill XI to collect full points at the expense of Dandi United in the Third Division League.

The game between Bombay Gymkhana and Times was played at a fast pace with end to end play. Bombay Gymkhana took the lead five minutes before the interval through Wrigglesworth.

Saxby put the Pressmen on level terms midway through the second half by beating the rival custodian with his solo effort.

Thereafter, Wrigglesworth scored two goals in row and completed his coveted hat-trick for Gymkhana. Toward the close of play Saxby reduced the arrears for the Pressmen.

GEORGIAN CUP

In the first game of the evening Anant F. C. defeated Manohar F. C. by a solitary goal in the first round of the Georgian Cup Tournament. The all important goal was through B. M. Pawar.

PUTHLI CUP FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Puthli Cup and Karnatak League today at Cooperage, Oval and Lived Reclamation:

AT THE COOPERAGE: Jai

Hind F. C. "A" 6; Bombay Fort

"B" 0.

AT THE OVAL: Jai Hind "C"

3, Shree Krishna "E" 1; Kanara

Young Boys 2, Mangalore Blues

1; Bombay Fort F. C. 2, Vijaya

F. C. 0.

AT LLOYD RECLAMATION:

National "E" 5, Vijaya Prakash

"C" 0; Jai Bharat "B" 1, Kanara

Young Boys "B" 0; Kanara Bros.

"A" 0, Young India "B" 0.

Poor Display By Bombay XI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A rather weakly knit Bombay XI suffered a rather tame one-nil defeat at the hands of Tata Sports in an exhibition soccer trial at the Cooperage this evening, before a rather poor crowd. The match proceeds go to the Football Development Fund.

Quite a few changes were affected in the Bombay side, owing to Peter and Thomas sustaining leg injuries. Maxie and Nadan proved disappointing at left outer and inner respectively. The defence was strengthened by Uchil as centre-half, but he too leaves much to be desired. Salvi showed improvement, but D'Costa was erratic.

Woodcock, the Bombay left back gave a rather listless display. He was often beaten by the dashing Tata forwards. Kenny was quite helpful and worked well.

The Tata attack was none too powerful. Lellis was outstanding. Goes, a centre half is making himself comfortable in that position, considering that he has played only thrice in that position. Papan Brothers were stalwarts in defence, while goalkeeper Gurprasad saved well. He is the better custodian for the Bombay side.

The Bombay side played rather in patches. They had the game well in hand and the exchanges were well in their favour in the first half. In the second Tatas broke through quite often, from among the even parleys.

The all-important goal was scored by Lellis, who sent in a terrific drive from top of the box, in the third minute of the second half, that had Vishvanathan beaten all ends up.

The teams were:—

TATA "A":—Gurprasad; Papan, Godinho; Papan (Jr.), Joaquim, Damodar; Anthony, Lellis, Shetty, Perumal, Balan.

BOMBAY "A":—Vishnanathan, Kenny, Woodcock; Salvi, Uchil, S. D'Costa; Ayres, Farab, Laloo, Nadan, Maxie.

Referee:—N. K. Uchil.

Gymnastic Championships

In February 1952

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8. (PTI): The Gymnastic Federation of India, with the approval of the Indian Olympic Association, has decided to hold an All-India Gymnastic championship at Madras in February, 1952 at the time of the All India Games, the Secretary of the Federation announced today.

Poona Test Cricketers' Camp Overcrowded

B.C.A. BRINGS TO LIGHT ORIGINAL INTENTION OF BOARD

BOMBAY, Sept. 8. (PTI). The Bombay Cricket Association views with concern the "serious overcrowding" of the Poona Test Cricketers' Camp opened on September 5.

A spokesman of the Association said that there were at the moment over 40 players at the camp when, according to the terms of the resolution by which the camp was set up not more than 30 were to be accommodated.

The spokesman added, "It is the duty and intention of this association to acquaint the Board of Control and the Tour sub-committee which details of this grave situation." The sub-committee is expected to meet on September 30.

In addition to this, the spokesman said, the players who have now found a place at Poona are "not in the same class with the 30 originally listed." The camp, he said, "is a test cricketers' camp" and the list originally drawn up by the Tour sub-committee and approved by the Board of Control contained

the names of players who, if they were not actually test men, "were knocking at the doors of test cricket."

"This is not simply a question of overcrowding; if something is not done soon, the terms of the resolution will be contravened in still another way. The Board has sanctioned Rs. 15,000 only towards the running of the camp. That sum is just enough for 30 players. Additional numbers in the camp will mean additional expense or otherwise, less effective functioning."

The Test Cricketers Camp, located at the Rajendrasinhji Institute, will be open till September 30. The emphasis is on physical fitness and intensive practice. In addition, the English coach, A. F. Wensley is there, brought specially by the Board of Control to take in hand the Indian cricketers in training there.

In the Day's Sport

C. C. I. Table Tennis

Vyas's Brilliant Display Against Jayant

MISS SULTANA HEADING FOR TRIPLE CROWN

BOMBAY, Saturday. Collegian Yatin Vyas playing the best game of his table tennis career so far, fully extended National Champion Jayant to five gruelling games in the semi-final of the men's singles in the C.C.I. Championships played at the C.C.I. this evening.

National Women's Champion Miss Sayeed Sultana and Miss Gool Naskiwalla were concerned in a rather tame five game affair in the women's singles final, which the former won. Later in partnership with Mrs. Rajagopalan she also won the women's doubles title and now has an excellent chance of winning the triple crown.

Yatin Vyas was at the peak of his form. He used his scintillating forehand to advantage, repeatedly piercing the National Champion's defence. Besides Jayant was rarely able to use his backhand flick to advantage. Vyas, who started as the underdog gave a magnificent display against a rather calm opponent. Vyas was down 16-19 in the first game, but drew level at 20 and won over the extra points. The second game went to Jayant rather easily at 21-12. The third game went easily to Vyas at 21-17 due to his hard hitting tactics.

The fourth game saw Vyas lead 15-12. He failed to press home the advantage and allowed Jayant to level up at 15. Jayant won at 21-16. The final game was Jayant's all the way.

In the other singles semi-final Thiruvengadam triumphed over Uttam Chandarana in straight sets.

The women's singles final was extremely dull and long drawn out affair. Sultana won after 5 boring games.

In the men's doubles left handed Ghandhi and Baliga combined extremely well to extend Thiruvengadam and Jayant.

In the Juniors doubles M. C. Lulla and S. L. Bajaj won comfortably.

The results were:
WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final)
Sayeed Sultana beat Gool Naskiwalla, 21-16, 16-21, 21-13, 13-21, 21-11.

JUNIORS' DOUBLES (Final)
M. L. Lulla and S. L. Bajaj beat S. V. Merchant and V. D. Parker, 16-21, 21-13, 21-12.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Final)
Sayeed Sultana and Vijaya Rajagopalan beat Ruby Satarawalla and Mani Dastoor, 21-11, 21-16.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals)
K. Jayant beat Y. S. Vyas, 20-22, 21-12, 17-21, 21-16, 21-13.
T. Thiruvengadam beat U. N. Chandarana, 21-14, 21-17, 21-11.

C.C.I. PLATE (Final)

N. D. Munshi beat M. I. Parker, 21-11, 21-18.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Finals)

K. Jayant and T. Thiruvengadam beat S. N. Gandhi and B. P. Baliga, 23-21, 18-21, 21-15, 17-21, 21-12; U. M. Chandarana and D. P. Somaya beat D. P. Sampat and S. L. Shroff, 22-20, 21-16, 16-21, 21-11.

GENTLEMEN BEAT PLAYERS

LONDON, Sept. 7 (PTI-Reuters). AT SCARBOROUGH: Gentlemen vs. Players match drawn. Gentlemen made 318 and 191 in their first and second innings respectively against Players who scored 371 and 128 for nine in their first and second innings.

STRONG ENGLISH SIDE SKITTLED

SCARBOROUGH, Sept. 8. The South African touring side commenced their final fixture of their tour with a match against T. N. Pearce's XI, which included nine England players. The home team was routed for 101 runs, while by tea-time the South Africans made 46 for the loss of 3 wickets.

Walsh and Hutton were the only two England batsmen to score over 20. Mansell and Chubb were responsible for the havoc. Mansell took 3 for 43 while Chubb took 4 for 16.

The score were:

PEARCE'S XI (First Innings)
Hutton b Melle 20, Simpson c Mansell b Melle 12, Greveney b Mansell 2, Yardley st. Endean b Mansell 7, Bailey b Mansell 11, Edrich c Fullerton b Chubb 0, Brown not out 13, Evans b Chubb 4, Walsh b Chubb 23, Bedser run out 1, Pritchard b Chubb 0. Extras 8, TOTAL 101.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: McCary 7-1-12-0, Melle 14-7-22-2, Mansell 16-5-43-3, Chubb 8-5-4-16-4.

SOUTH AFRICANS (First Innings)

Eric Rowan b Bedser 4, McGlew not out 27, Endean run out 1, McLean b Bedser 5, Fullerton not out 8, Extras 1, TOTAL (for 3 wks.) 46.

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE)

Bengal Soccer A Police Affair

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8 (PTI): Mr. P. K. Sen, Deputy Commissioner of Police, told a luncheon meeting of the Junior Chamber International today that "rowdiness has reduced Bengal's National sport, football, to a farce".

It was no more a game of innocent pleasure. People now preferred to stay back from a crucial match, for fear of a show-down at any moment, he said.

As an illustration, he referred to a recent match, when 5 deputy commissioners, 8 assistant commissioners, 25 inspectors, 60 sub-inspectors, 60 sergeants, 500 lathi constables, 75 armed policemen, 2 gas squads and the whole of the mounted police force were delegated to control the crowds since 7 in the morning.

He paid a tribute to the sportsmanship of Bombay football fans. Mr. Sen's main suggestions for tackling the situation were:—

(1) The non-transferability of membership cards must be observed; (2) no sitting or standing on the grass to be allowed; (3) gates should be controlled by club officials, but police will have the right to stop any malpractice; (4) clubs refusing to play at the last moment should be disqualified; (5) wagers must be checked; (6) the standard and refereeing should be improved; (7) complimentary lists should be carefully scrutinised and (8) the press should carefully carry on an educative propaganda.

U. S. TEAM MAY TOUR JAPAN AT LATER DATE

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (UPA): The United States Lawn Tennis Association said Friday that it would be some time next week before a team was chosen to tour Japan.

The Association promised the Japanese Davis Cup manager Ritschi Kumagi that a team would be sent to Japan in October.

It was expected that the former national champion Art Larsen and last year's second-rated Herb Flam would go to Japan but the Association refused to mention any names officially.

Meanwhile the Japanese Davis Cup players are at Los Angeles for the Pacific Southwest championships which start Saturday. Jiro Kumamaru was seeded sixth among foreigners and Goro Fujikura eighth and Fumitero Nakano ninth.

E. I. RAILWAY ENTER 2ND ROUND

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 8, (PTI): East Indian Railway defeated Jodhpur Railway by four goals to nil in the first round of the Inter-Railway Football Tournament which began here this evening.

Mewalal, skipper and centre forward of E.I.R., performed a hat-trick, scoring three goals in the first half. S. Bhattacharjee, inside right, completed the tally in the second period of the game.

At the start Jodhpur Railway had more of the game, but E. I. Railway settled down shortly afterwards to delight the moderate crowd with positional play.

Teams: E. I. R.—R. Gosh, A. Gargari and A. Nag, K. Banerji, Bihari Lal and M. Nandy, S. Ghosh, S. Bhattacharjee, Mewalal, M. Banerji and S. Mukerji.

JODHPUR RAILWAY:—Prem Singh, Arora and Sardar Khan, Devi Prasad, Banshi Lal and P. D. Basu, Ram Chandran, Mool Singh, B. Michael, Kishan Lal and B. Vashoba.

One German Olympic Team A Must

LAUSANNE, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters). Mr. Otto Mayer, General Secretary of the International Olympic Committee, said here today that unless the East Germans showed a more co-operative spirit, only West German athletes would represent Germany in next year's Olympic games.

Mr. Mayer told Reuters the West German Olympic Committee had invited the East German Committee to send athletes to all their Olympic trials so that one united German team could be selected for the games, but the East Germans had ignored the invitations.

"The idea was that one German team composed of the best athletes from all over Germany would be selected," said Mr. Mayer. "The East Germans, however, do not want to co-operate, and unless they change their attitude it is inevitable that only West German athletes will compete in both the winter and summer games."

Mr. Mayer added that Dr. Bruens, Vice-President of the West German Olympic Committee, would be coming to Lausanne on September 17 to report to him on the latest position.

"I have been keeping in close touch with the developments, and I shall now have a first hand account from Dr. Bruens," he said. "Mr. Mayer denied the reports that a fresh request had been made to the International Olympic Committee by the East Germans for recognition as a separate body."

"The position remains what it was in May," he said. "We have already told them once and for all that we can recognise only one German team."

The West German Olympic Committee was admitted to the International Olympic Committee at a meeting in Vienna last May on condition that she got together with East Germany to form one Olympic Committee.

INDIAN THOMAS CUP SIDE TO PLAY AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Sept. 4 (PTI): India's Thomas Cup Team will play a match in Singapore on the 17th September against the Mayflower Badminton party, leading local team. Wong Peng Soon, the unofficial world champion, who also holds the all India title, will lead the Mayflower team.

The Indian team will be captained by Davinder Mohan. The match will comprise two singles and one doubles, to be played off in one night.

The Indian team will break journey at Singapore, on their way to Australia to play against that country in the final of the Pacific Zone matches for the Thomas Cup.

DELHI CLOTH MILLS BEATEN

DELHI, Sept. 8 (PTI): Calchemico from Calcutta made short work of the Delhi Cloth Mills to enter the second round of the Delhi Cloth Mill Football Tournament by 3-0 here, today.

Pitted against a mediocre opposition the visitors took time to come into their own. After a goalless first half they came with a burst in the second half to score all the three goals in a brilliant fashion.

PUNCHES THAT WILL COUNT



Randolph Turpin of Britain, holder of the world middle-weight boxing crown will defend his title, in a return bout on September 12 in New York, against American Negro Sugar Ray Robinson. Randy is taking no chances. He arrived early enough to put in some serious practice. He is here seen knocking at the punch-bag in his training hangar in Gatskill Mountains at York.

East Bengal Enter I.F.A. Shield Final

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8, (PTI). EAST Bengal, holders entered the final of the I.F.A. Shield this evening, beating Rajasthan by three goals to nil. They meet Mohun Bagan in the final on Tuesday.

The East Bengal attack moved like a well-oiled machine, never putting a wrong foot in the first fifteen minutes. Playing with perfect understanding and co-ordination, they delighted the spectators with fluent short passing. This type of game had the stout Rajasthan defence baffled.

Their forward line blundered away several promising moves. Maybe, the excuse lies in the fact that their agile centre forward, Dhanraj, injured himself in the thirteenth minute and left the field for four minutes. His return to the field was greeted with thundering applause, but this soon turned into boos. For he proved a hindrance as the leader of the attack. Repeatedly he missed beautiful passes from his inner men. Later he was shifted to the left wing position, but he still did not improve his game.

East Bengal's defence throughout played confidently and were never rattled by the fast moving Rajasthan attack which harassed them frequently in the second half. In the goal, Ghatak saved even the most difficult shot from the opposing forwards in a non-challant manner, which inspired confidence. Their halfline combined well with their forwards and, yet, when danger threatened their goal, they were to pull out.

East Bengal's wingers beat the Rajasthan defence by speed and ball control. The first half saw Venkatesh outshine Saleh, with his piercing runs down and perfect centres. He was responsible for two goals. Surprisingly, after changing ends he was starved by the supply line.

Barely had the latecomers settled down in their seats when East Bengal drew first blood. From the kick off Rajasthan's Gurbux Singh gained possession

attempted to hoof the ball up, but he never connected cleanly. Left half S. Roy nipped in flicked the ball, all in the twink of an eye, to Appa Rao, inside right. He evaded two defenders before crossing to Dhanraj who first turned the ball to outside right Venkatesh, who made no mistake (one-zero).

A forward pass by Appa Rao saw Venkatesh running in and centre. Off his centre, Saleh back-headed the ball to inside left Ahmed Khan, who banged in from twenty-five yards. The ball struck the underside of the crossbar before entering the net (2-0). This occurred in the seventh minute of play.

Eight minutes later, Venkatesh received a pass from Appa Rao; he beat Sanjiva with a lob over the keepers head, the ball striking the post before going in (3-0) before the close of first half. Sanjiva was called upon to save from Appa Rao, Dhanraj and Ahmed Khan.

In the second half, Rajasthan started to fight back doggedly and though they entered the area of the East Bengal goal they failed to press home their advantage. The winners only came once near increasing the lead, but Saleh headed over from close in.

The teams:

EAST BENGAL:—M. Ghatak, B. Bose and Ansari, Gokul, Chandra Singh and S. Roy, Venkatesh, Appa Rao, Dhanraj, Ahmed Khan and Saleh.

RAJASTHAN: Sanjiva, Mohinder, Ratnan, Mannuel, Gurbux Singh, and Arakishwamy, Kanayan, Massey, D'Crux, Mahabir and Ramani.

Referee:—Major Upfold.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN: BRITISH T. U. C.'S PLEA

Appeal To Attlee Over Head Of Gaitskell

BLACK-POOL, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuter).—**B**ritish Trade Unions are to appeal direct to Prime Minister Attlee over the head of Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to get equal pay for women in the civil service.

Mr. Gaitskell told the T.U.C. earlier this week that equal pay was not possible in the present economic circumstances.

The T.U.C. which ended its five day annual meeting here today called on the Government to accept equal pay as a matter of urgency.

Delegates gave unanimous approval to a resolution urging gradual introduction of equal pay for equal work into civil service.

Mr. Lincoln Evans, spokesman of the Congress General Council, said the unions would go over Mr. Gaitskell's head to appeal directly to the Prime Minister.

"HOLLOW MOCKERY"
It was "a hollow mockery" when the Government said it accepted the equal pay principle but refused to apply it in practice, he said.

Women in most jobs in Britain get about three quarters of the pay of men doing similar work. The TUC resolution also urged British ratification of the equal remuneration convention passed by the International Labour Organisation in Geneva in June. The calls for equal pay for equal work for all workers.

Congress had asked its leadership to consider action to secure increased workers' representation in the running of the nationalised industries.

COMPENSATION
But the meeting defeated a resolution urging reduction in compensation paid to disposed former owners of the state run industries.

The Congress leadership said cuts in compensation would dishonour agreements made by the Government and delegates voted 5,301,000 to 2,080,000 against the resolution.

They approved a General Council report warning that the rearmament programme would mean "considerable social and industrial strain." The report added: "The situation is one in which no responsible Government would neglect the duty of making adequate provision for defence while fully recognising what this means in terms of the economic life of the nation."

The report said wage increases were needed, with higher taxes on profits and price controls and subsidies to help reduce the cost of consumer goods. It said the main impact of Britain's 4,700 million sterling arms drive had not yet interfered with the flow of production, but some reduction in living standards was inevitable.

The 33 member General Council was re-elected after a defeat of four Communist nominees.

Mr. Arthur Deakin, General Secretary of the 1,200,000 strong transport and General Workers Union, was elected Chairman in place of Alfred Roberts, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Blowing and Room Operatives.

N. RHODESIA T. U. C. WILL APPEAL TO U.N.

Federation Plan Opposed

KITWE (Northern Rhodesia) Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Northern Rhodesian Trade Union Congress will appeal to the United Nations if the Central African Federation plan is enforced without Africans' consent, the Colonial Secretary Mr. James Griffiths was told here yesterday.

A memorandum presented to him by the Congress said Federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland against the wish of Africans would be "an act of injustice and a breach of the Atlantic Charter."

Mr. Griffiths replied that the Federal Government would have no control over African administration as Africans feared. It would not control land settlement.

co-operative societies, labour questions, trade unions, mines, local Government or the police, he added.

Mr. Griffiths said whether Federation took place or not Northern Rhodesia would remain a country whose administration was based on partnership between Whites and Africans without domination of one race by another.

It would be developed on that basis toward self Government, he added.

U.S. Soldier Shot And Carried Off

INCIDENT ON BORDER OF BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (PTI-Reuter): East German Peoples Police shot a United States soldier in the hip and carried him off into the Soviet Zone last night, an American official stated today.

United States authorities today asked Soviet Officials for details of the incident which occurred on the 'boundary between West Berlin and the Soviet zone.

Eyewitnesses told American military authorities that East German Peoples Police fired into a car and wounded the driver, an American non-commissioned soldier, in the hip.

FIGHTING LOCUST PLAGUE

(Continued From Page 9)

tion and the Crop Protection Officer, Ahmedabad, is its Joint Secretary. The Collectors of the Districts of Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Mehsana and representative each of the District Rural Development Boards of these four districts are the members of the Organisation. The Collectors of other districts in Gujarat will be invited to the deliberations of the Central Organisation if and when necessary.

Bombay Scheme

The scheme at a cost of Rs. 6,38,364 sanctioned by the Government to meet the locust situation includes provision of trained personnel and insecticides, dusters, sprayers and flame-throwers for control operations. A number of trucks and jeeps have also been provided. Provision has also been made for hiring additional trucks, if required for engaging labour for operational purposes and for the purchase of kerosene, petrol and other miscellaneous articles, as are required for combating the menace. It is proposed to train a number of labourers in the use of dusters, sprayers, flame-throwers, etc. in each district. Each truck will be equipped with about a half a dozen trained labourers, a quantity of insecticides and a number of machines to form a mobile squad. Each squad will be in charge of an Agricultural Assistant trained in locust control work. In addition to trucks, it is proposed to provide each district with two or three Zetor tractors with trailers or trolleys for the transport of material for working power dusters, etc. The insecticides, machines, etc. will be located at strategic points in each district so that they are readily available when the locusts appear. In addition to truck and jeep drivers, a staff of supervisors and operators has been provided to look after the vehicles and the duster and spraying machines. The Government has requisitioned aeroplanes also to combat locusts.

Training

In order to facilitate the work, the headquarters of the Crop Protection Officer have been shifted to Ahmedabad. All the Agricultural Assistants in the districts have been trained in the methods of locust control. Each district has also one or two Agricultural Officers who are specially trained in locust control work. It is also proposed to train other personnel, the Home Guards, Revenue and Police officers and such of the social workers as come forward for receiving the training. The District Agricultural Officer of each district will arrange for this training.

Talal, Like His Father Will Be Pro-British

PARIS, Sept. 7 (PTI-Reuter).—Accession of King Talal to the throne of Jordan was described by the conservative evening paper 'Le Monde' today as a British move to secure strategic arrangements in the Middle East.

The newspaper declared that "It is to be foreseen that Talal, like his father, will continue willy nilly the policy of alliance with London."

"By provoking the return of Talal, Britain provisionally puts an end to the ambitious plans of Iraqi leaders who hoped to take advantage of the dynastic crisis in Amman to annex the little kingdom," the paper added.

"The haste with which the throne was offered to Talal likewise indicates the desire of the British to restore at least the facade of their political edifice in the Near East," 'Le Monde' commented.

JORDAN CABINET RESIGNS

AMMAN, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Jordan Cabinet tendered its resignation to the new King Talal today.

The King entrusted the outgoing Premier Tewfik Pasha Abdulhuda to reform the Cabinet. Abdulhuda began consultations.

Nuffield Fellowships

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (PTI): The year for which the recently announced five Nuffield foundation travelling fellowships for India—two in medical sciences, and one each in engineering, natural sciences and social sciences—will be available is 1952-53. The Liaison Committee in India of the Foundation stated today.

This corrects an earlier press report that the fellowships were

ted to Ahmedabad. All the Agricultural Assistants in the districts have been trained in the methods of locust control. Each district has also one or two Agricultural Officers who are specially trained in locust control work. It is also proposed to train other personnel, the Home Guards, Revenue and Police officers and such of the social workers as come forward for receiving the training. The District Agricultural Officer of each district will arrange for this training.

Under the intelligence system, which worked with success last year the village Patel will report to the nearest Agricultural Assistant and the Mamlatdar about the appearance of locusts, and these officers in their turn will communicate the information to the District Agricultural Officers and the Collector concerned, respectively.

With a view to overcoming the prejudice against killing locusts, it is provided that public leaders and social workers should contact the cultivators and carry on a vigorous propaganda.

The Government also intends to give special prizes and rewards to people who render meritorious service in connection with locust control work.

Co-operation Of People

Training classes are being organised in North Gujarat to acquaint agriculturists with the technique of fighting locusts. Such classes have already been opened in 72 important villages in Mehsana district where the people are given instructions in the methods of combating the locust menace. Up to August 6, as many as 13,625 persons were trained in these classes.

With regard to other districts, namely, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Panch Mahals, Dangs, Thana, Naski, East Khandesh and West Khandesh, where winged swarms appeared last year, it has been decided to provide some facilities. They will also be provided with certain quantities of insecticides and other contingent grants. Besides, in some of these districts, special staff will also be provided.

KOREA WAR AND OTHER PROBLEMS

Big 3 Foreign Ministers Will Discuss Them

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, (UPI-AFP).—**T**he U.S., France and Britain have agreed to include on the agenda of the three Foreign Ministers' conference to be held in Washington from September 12 to 14, a wide range of questions including many aspects of the Far Eastern situation, it was learned here today.

At the request of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Morrison, the attitude to be adopted towards Communist China will be discussed. Other Far Eastern questions listed on the agenda are:

(1) The war in Korea and the consequences of the Japanese peace treaty on the Far Eastern situation.

(2) The Indo-Chinese war, for the conduct of which France will ask her allies to give her economic and military aid.

AGENDA

Before the conference the French Foreign Minister M. Robert Schuman, and the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Dean Acheson, will have talks, at which the German problem, the Indo-Chinese question and the Italian peace treaty will be examined. According to well-informed circles, France will perhaps also raise the question of Morocco during these talks.

Other questions to be included on the agenda for the tripartite conference are:

(1) The general situation and "measures to be taken to restrict Communist expansion in the world".

(2) The Atlantic command and the creation of a Middle Eastern command as suggested by the British.

(3) Inclusion of Greece and Turkey in the Atlantic Pact.

(4) Proposal to create a European army suggested by France, and the participation of Germany in this army.

(5) The contractual agreements destined to give back a measure of sovereignty to the Federal German Republic.

(6) The Italian demand for a revision of the peace treaty, especially with regard to its military clauses, and also the Trieste problem.

(7) French and British objections to American offer with regard to Spain designed to secure a military agreement with that country.

(8) The Austrian peace treaty.

(9) The Iranian oil problem and the situation in the Middle East.

Finally, Mr. Acheson has asked his colleagues to discuss with him the economic and political measures to be taken to protect the nationals of western nations behind the iron curtain. He had done so because of the importance attached by U.S.A. to the imprisonment by the Czechs of William Oatis, Associated Press Correspondent in Prague.

PEACE VOLUNTEERS TO BUILD A ASHRAM

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8, (PTI): Mr. Oppiger of the International Voluntary Service for Peace has arrived in Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati, to help in the construction of Thakkar Bapa Nagar, a refugee Harijan township being constructed on the outskirts of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Oppiger will open a work camp on the site of the township in which volunteers from Denmark, Finland, England and Switzerland will work, besides some local volunteers.

"Our object is", Mr. Oppiger said "to create a spirit of friendship and a constructive attitude towards peace. We give practical help in an emergency in which ever country it may be needed. Ours is a non-political and non-religious institution which came into being after the first world war. We recently helped in the construction of Faridabad refugee township near Delhi. And now we are directed by the Government of Bombay to help in the construction of Thakkar Bapa Nagar near Ahmedabad."

A Hoax Closed A College

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 8, (UPI): A successful hoax was played on the staff and students of the Nizam College by a rumour monger yesterday.

When the classes were about to start, it was given out that a former principal of the college had died overnight. In a wink staff and students assembled, with principal Ghosh in the chair, and a resolution was passed condoning the death of the ex-principal and the college was declared closed for the day.

After every one had disappeared from the college precincts it was found that the dead man was quite alive at his home.

Give Priority To Land Reforms

U.N.E.S.C.'S CALL

GENEVA, Sept. 8, (PTI): The United Nations Economic and Social Council called upon all Governments as well as United Nations organisations to "focus their attention on the urgent need for land reforms in many areas" particularly to that of improving the lot of small medium and landless farmers.

By 14 votes to nine with four abstentions (Soviet Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Mexico) the Council yesterday recommended to Governments a series of measures to improve world agrarian conditions.

The Council asked the United Nations specialised agency to give high priority to the agrarian problem in their technical assistance programmes and requested the General Assembly to keep the question constantly under review.

MADRAS HOUSING SCHEME

MADRAS, Sept. 8, (PTI): The Madras Government is considering a proposal to form a cooperative society to provide house-sites for the lower middle-class. Employees, both in Government and private services, with a monthly income of less than 200 will be helped to put up houses of their own under the scheme.

S. W. AFRICA ISSUE ON U. N. AGENDA

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 7 (PTI-Reuter).—The question of South-West Africa, former German colony administered by the Union of South Africa, is again down on the agenda of the coming U.N. General Assembly and is expected to touch off considerable political discussion.

The last assembly set up a committee of five members to negotiate with South African representatives on the question of submitting regular reports on the territory to the United Nations.

The South African Government had previously declared that it would no longer send any periodic reports on South-West Africa to the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

A ruling of the International Court of Justice subsequently stated that South Africa under the terms of its former League of Nations mandate was obligated to report to the U.N. on progress in the territory.

When Persia Will Send Ultimatum To U.K.

Mossadeq's Attempt To Win Majlis' 'Confidence'

TEHERAN, Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters). PRIME Minister Mohammed Mossadeq was attempting today to roundup by plane and by car deputies to give him a vote of confidence in the Majlis (Parliament) tomorrow.

The Prime Minister said earlier this week that as soon as he got a vote of confidence in the Majlis he would send an ultimatum to the British telling them to reopen the oil talks in fifteen days.

Otherwise he said Persia would expel all the remaining 350 British oil technicians at Abadan.

Opposition deputies staged an "absentee revolt" on Thursday and deprived the lower house of a quorum. The Prime Minister was not, therefore, able to get his vote.

It was believed that if Dr. Mossadeq succeeded in getting a quorum he would succeed in getting his vote of confidence. It was by no means certain, however, that he would succeed in getting a quorum for a vote even if he succeeded in getting a quorum to enable the meeting to open.

Azerbaijan Backs Mossadeq
LONDON, Sept. 8.—Five leading deputies of Persia's northern province, Azerbaijan, have sent Persian Premier Mossadeq a telegram declaring their "full confidence" in him and their constituents' full support of his Government in attaining "political and economic independence". Teheran radio said.

Demonstration

TEHERAN, Sept. 8. (UPI). National Front supporters of Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq's oil policy in a mass meeting here yesterday voiced angry denunciation of parliamentary deputies who yesterday boycotted session of the Lower House summoned to give the Premier a vote of confidence.

The meeting attended by about 3,000 people, voted a resolution assuring entire support for Government's policy and declaring that all those who hindered the implementation of this policy should be considered as "traitors to the nation." Some speakers even went so far as to threaten those who opposed Dr. Mossadeq with the fate of former Premier, General Razmara, who was assassinated by a Moslem fanatic.

Persians Take Over A.I.O.C. Planes

ABADAN, Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters). The Persians today had ready for use three planes belonging to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. They took over the planes on Wednesday when three British pilots employed by the Company left Abadan.

The pilots checked and greased the planes and locked the hangar doors. Persians opened the hangar and began to get the planes ready as soon as the pilots left the airfield.

Iran Petrol For Kabul

LONDON, Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters). Hussein Fatemi, Persian Deputy Premier, told a press conference that a draft contract for the supply of petrol to Afghanistan was ready for signing, according to an official Persian broadcast today.

The decision to sign the contract, the Deputy Premier said, was awaited from the Afghan Government.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.
Previous Closing 34.49
Today's Opening 34.45
Difference —.04
Today's Closing 34.42
Difference —.07

Big Famine In N. China

HONG KONG, Sept. 8. (UPA). A famine officially described as "disastrous" is sweeping North China, the Communist regime disclosed Saturday. The official New China News Agency said the famine affected at least 3,000,000 persons in Suiyuan and Chahar provinces.

Relief forces have been mobilized to deal with the emergency, the agency said. The famine was attributed to drought, floods and insect pests which ravaged crops.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRESS BILL

In moving reference of the Press (Incitement to Crimes) Bill to a Select Committee, consisting of 34 members in Parliament, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Minister for Home Affairs, proposed the following names: Shri M. Annasaynam Ayyangar, Babu Gopinath Singh, Shri Krishna Kant Vyas, Shri T. Husain, Shri B. Shiva Rao, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha, Shrimati G. Durghabai, Dr. Punjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh, Shri R. K. Sidhva, Shri N. Madhava Rau, Shri Raj Kanwar, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, Shri V. S. Sarwate, Shri T. R. Deogirikar, Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra, Shri O. V. Alagesan, Dr. Zakir Husain, Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay, Shri S. N. Das, Shri Indra Vidya-chaspati, Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Gokul Lal Asawa, Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, Shri Kishor-mohan Tripathi, Shri L. Krishna-swami Bharati, Dr. C. D. Pande, Shri M. L. Dwyvedi, Shri Satish Chandra, the Hon'ble Shri R. R. Diwakar, the Hon'ble Shri N. V. Gadgil, the Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and the Mover.

LAGOS, (Nigeria) Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters).—Two village officials called King George the Sixth, today, asking for free pardon for Christopher Agwone, former President of the banned Zikist movement, to allow him to enter the East Nigerian House of Assembly. Agwone was recently released from prison after serving a sentence for sedition.

OIL BLAZE DAMAGE

AVONMOUTH, West of England, September 8 (PTI-Reuters): The great Avonmouth oil blaze—the biggest peace time fire seen in Britain—is out after 500 firemen and servicemen had fought it continuously for 38 hours.

For the last twelve hours they had confined it to one tank. But today hoses still gushed thousands of maunds of water on the still hot tanks and on the foam-covered twisted and blackened debris.

Estimates show that the damage is much lighter than was at first feared, but the loss is put at over £400,000 sterling.

Workers Lock Up Manager

ASANSOL, Sept. 8. (PTI): The Manager of a factory at Hirapur, near here, was kept confined in his room for several hours yesterday by about one hundred employees of the factory, demanding bonus. He was later rescued by the police, who arrested two of the workers. Some properties of the factory were damaged.

Keep Out Of East Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters): West Berlin police last night warned all western motorists to keep out of East Berlin.

The warning follows reports quoted by the Western German news agency D.P.A. that the East Berlin police had orders to detain all West German and West Berlin vehicles.

GOVERNMENT NOMINEE SYSTEM

Bombay Conference On Madras Judgment

BOMBAY, Sept. 8. (PTI).

A THREE-DAY informal conference will be held here between high officials of the Government of India and leading cotton and textile mill interests here on the implications of the Madras High Court judgment invalidating the Government nominee system.

Mr. S. A. Venkatraman, Secretary to the Commerce and Industry Ministry, who arrived here today will take part in the discussions. Mr. T. Swaminathan, Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, who was on a tour of the Punjab, arrived by the same plane from Delhi.

It is understood that at the forthcoming talks the question whether the case should be taken to the Supreme Court or not will be decided. A suitable amendment to the Cotton Control Order, eliminating the selective principle involved in the Government nominee system, but retaining the objective of control of cotton prices, will also be examined.

Leading cotton traders will, it is understood, put forth a proposal to Government to grant permission for the resumption of hedge trading in cotton. The trade has been urging this owing to the prevailing easy cotton crop position. According to them, an early resumption would help to stabilize prices.

PUNJAB WANTS NOT TO LIFT CLOTH QUOTA

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8. (PTI): The situation arising out of accumulation of cloth and scarcity of yarn in East Punjab was the principal subject of a series of conferences which the Textile Commissioner had with the Governor and high officials of the Punjab Government at Ambala this week.

The Punjab Government requested the Textile Commissioner not to insist on lifting the monthly quota of cloth for the State by the Government nominees, and the Textile Commissioner is said to have promised to consider the request, although in a controlled system, the obligation to lift the quota could never be removed.

TURN AFRICA INTO GRANARY

KITWE (Northern Rhodesia) Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters): British Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, said yesterday it might be possible to turn Africa into a granary—producing enough maize for all home needs and also for export. That might be done if agriculture was placed in the hands of a Federal Government (of North Rhodesia, South Rhodesia and Nyasaland), and its development properly planned, he added. The Colonial Secretary was addressing the Northern Rhodesian Western Province African Provincial Council.

MUNITIONS FROM AIR FOR ALLIED TROOPS

Reds Building Up For Big Offensive In Korea

TOKYO, Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters). COMBAT cargo planes dropped supplies to Allied troops battling through the rugged mountains of Korea today while behind the lines the Communists continued their "slow buildup" that may become a major offensive.

Clumsy "Flying box cars" guided by aerial flares, dropped more than thirty tons of ammunition to United Nations infantrymen struggling through almost inaccessible sectors on the eastern front headquarters said.

In the west more and more Communist troops were moving nearer the front down the "corridor of conquerors"—the traditional invasion route towards Seoul, the South Korean capital. They were only company sized units, an Eighth Army spokesman said but the activity was further evidence that the Communists were possibly preparing a major attack.

The Fifth Air Force tonight claimed destruction of more Communist supply vehicles in the past seven days than in any other week of the Korean war.

Low-flying fighters and fighter-bombers accounted for 4,364 vehicles, completely destroying 1,366 of them.

Previous highest toll for one week was nearly 2,000 below this figure.

There was no sign of a break in the peace talks deadlock.

Communists Peking radio today blamed a "South Korean pilot" for the breakdown of the Kaesong negotiations. The radio quoted a Communist delegation spokesman as saying that two violations last month of the "peace town" neutral zone were submitted by South Korean troops. Two captured South Koreans had disclosed this, the radio claimed.

There was also no official Communist reply to Gen. Ridgway's proposal two days ago that the cease-fire talks be transferred from Kaesong to a new natural site.

But Peking radio quoted a Communist correspondent at Kaesong as saying the suggestion was "nothing but a plot to transfer responsibility for violation of the neutral zone on to Communist shoulders".

No Soviet Troops There

LONDON, Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters): The Soviet official news agency Tass today denied that there were any Soviet troops in North Korea.

Telegraph Notification

Effective immediately booking accountable articles except official ones for and from Morkongselek S. O. under Dibrugarh H. O. suspended temporarily.

C. N. Vakil On Asia's Ills

LONDON Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters). One of the surest ways to maintain peace is to remove the deeper causes of economic unrest in Asia due to poverty, low standards and malnutrition, Prof. C. N. Vakil of India declared in a broadcast talk on the B.B.C.'s overseas network yesterday.

Prof. Vakil who is a director of the School of Economics and Sociology at Bombay University said the rearmament programmes of the leading world countries were drawing away an important part of human resources for unproductive use thus making the problem of human welfare more difficult.

Speaking on India's five-year plan for economic reconstruction, the professor said it was necessary to give due attention to the development of agriculture and electric power. The estimated cost of the plan was nearly 15,000 million rupees (1,125 million sterling).

VYSHINSKY ATTENDS KELLY'S PARTY

MOSCOW, Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters): Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky last night attended a farewell party for the British Ambassador, Sir David Kelly, who is leaving Moscow.

Mr. Vyshinsky has been absent from his desk at the Foreign Ministry because of an illness of many months duration.

It was the first time that he had appeared in public since last January when he visited the Indian Embassy for the Independence Day reception.

His presence at the British Embassy was viewed in diplomatic circles here as a highly friendly gesture to Sir David Kelly.

12 Jagaridars Jailed

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 8. (PTI): Mr. Chandrika Prasad, Session Judge on special duty at Panna in Vindhya Pradesh, yesterday convicted twelve Jagaridars to various terms of imprisonment with fine in connection with a dacoity case at Slamberdanda in Vindhya Pradesh.

Five Jagaridars have been sentenced to ten years R.I. with fine of Rs 100 and seven others to seven years R.I.

CALCUTTA: Dr. John Mathai, former Finance Minister of India, suggested the establishment of an All-India cadre for statisticians controlled by a Central authority assuring their financial security and independence. Dr. Mathai was speaking as chief guest at the second annual general meeting of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta.

Tandon Quits; Nehru Takes Over

(Continued From Page 13)

a change should come about in the Congress, so that it might be a live organisation.

GINGERING UP

Mr. Nehru said the situation arising out of his resignation had no doubt shaken up the Congress. His resignation had created a situation in which the Congress had come to occupy the mind of the people; not even the talk of war in Pakistan had received so much attention. He was always thinking that he could at all accept the resolution. He had always felt that combining the office of the Prime Ministership and the Presidentship of the Congress was undesirable. Even then, he had realised that having created the hiatus, it was not proper for him to say "no" to the decision of the AICC. He could not run away from responsibility.

Mr. Nehru said he would like to call a plenary session of the Congress about three weeks hence in Delhi. The Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee felt that it could be arranged even within a week's time.

Although Pandit Nehru spoke for over an hour, first in Hindi and then in English, he did not immediately accept the Presidentship, but asked the members to think it over. He, however, stated that this was not the time "to be bashful" or to run away from responsibilities.

Mr. Nehru then asked the members of the AICC to think over the problem and come tomorrow calmly for discussion.

The AICC will meet tomorrow at 2-30 p.m. to consider the question of a plenary session. The press will be allowed but no visitors.

The month-old crisis in the Congress ended today with the resignation of the Congress President, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon.

Mr. Tandon is the second Congress President to resign his office since Independence.

It was a solemn house hushed in silence which Mr. Nehru addressed for nearly an hour, first in Hindustani and then in English.

As Pandit Nehru left the meeting, he was cheered by crowds which were waiting outside the Constitution Club.

Pandit Nehru will be at home to members of the AICC at 6 p.m. tomorrow at his residence.

American Markets

NEW YORK COTTON BARELY STEADY

Wall Street Firm On Active Buying

NEW YORK, Sept. 7. Prices advanced in fairly active dealings featured by good trade demand for nearby December believed to be partly against export business with leading spot houses on the buying side. Increased commission house short covering prior to the bureau disclosed limited hedges, undoubtedly reflecting the larger moment into loan. Gains were extended in the afternoon reflecting persistent trade demands for nearbys together with pre-bureau short covering with scarcity of contracts on important factor in the advance. However hedge sellings and profit-taking in final minutes trading halted the advance and caused partial reactions. The session closed barely steady with sales at 225,000 bales. The average guess of 50 members of the New Orleans cotton exchange places the Crp. at 17,272,000 bales.

Following were the closings with the price range:

Deliv.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot				35.25
Oct.	34.38	34.60	34.37	34.49
Dec.	34.50	34.70	34.48	34.58
March	34.36	34.81	34.35	34.72
May	34.53	34.80	34.53	34.71
July	34.11	34.33	34.10	34.26
Oct.	33.01	33.27	33.00	33.21
Dec.	32.93	33.20	32.93	33.14
NEW ORLEANS				34.10
Spot				34.10
Oct.	34.35	34.54	34.35	34.48
Dec.	34.40	34.62	34.40	34.52
March	34.54	34.78	34.54	34.72
May	34.51	34.76	34.55	34.72
July	34.05	34.20	34.05	34.22
Oct.	32.95	33.26	32.98	33.22
Dec.	32.88	33.15	32.97	33.12

Wall Street Review

Movements this morning were well divided and mostly fractionally either way. Although Canadian gold minings and a few other specialties advanced, most of the other stocks drifted in moderate activity. Tax was somewhat more encouraging but numerous buyers were content to allow correctionists some leeway. Buying of Canadian gold was attracted by the news that Canadian producers were seeking permission to sell part of their output at premium prices. At noon the averages were industrial 272.50 and rails 82.59. Although rails were inclined to lag, occasionally broader interest in industrials pushed the group average to a fresh 21-year high and carried with it the composite average rate to a new 1951 top. Gains mostly ranging one dollar predominated including assorted containers, motors, rubbers, chemicals, oils, coppers and steels. Rails latterly joined in halfheartedly—as market gains extended to a range between fractions and more than one dollar. The market closed firm.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Sept. 7. Prices advanced under the leadership of maize reflecting increased commission house buying and short covering prompted by the official forecast of continued cool weather in the main maize belt with scattered showers. Exporters also bought maize against sale of 720,000 bushels to Austria. Reports from Brazil that she would buy 560,000 tons wheat were partially encountered by a prospective 80 million acreage next year. Exporters reported the sale of two cargoes of United States Pacific Coast wheat to India and two cargoes of hard wheat to Egypt.

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.

Sept.	2.42-3/4
Dec.	2.46-1/8
Mar.	2.48-1/2
May	2.48

NEW YORK SILVER

The price of silver remained unchanged on the New York market today at 90.16 cents per ounce.

NEW YORK PEPPER

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UFA).—The pepper market ruled firmer today with spot material quoted at \$1.81 per pound following reported overnight sales to dealers and grinders up to \$1.82 per pound. October delivery was quoted

around \$1.80 and November around \$1.78 per pound ex dock. Dealers said that buyers and sellers ideas on the new crop positions are "too far apart to establish a market." The New York Produce Exchange reported that stocks of black pepper in licensed warehouses as of August 31 totalled 11,800 bags of approximately 140 pounds each. The stock represented a reduction of 3,480 bags compared with 15,280 bags in stock the month previous. Receipts during August totalled 426 bags while withdrawals amounted to 3,906 bags.

U.S. STEEL

The following were price ranges of U.S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 43-78; Low 43-3/8. NEW YORK TIN PRICES. On the New York market today, the price of spot tin was quoted at 103 cents per pound. In the forward market, the closing prices were as follows:

September	106.00 cents per pound bid.
November	106.00 cents per pound bid.

NEW YORK BRASS

Brass was today quoted at 27.25 cents per pound.

NEW YORK CASTOR

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UFA). Brazilian castor seeds were today quoted at US \$220 nom per long ton for Brazil. Castor oil in tank cars was quoted at 20.25 cents per pound traded.

COPRA PRICE

On the New York market today, the price of copra was quoted at \$175 per short ton asked. Coconut oil was quoted at 13-1/4 cents asked.

London Markets

LONDON, Sept. 7. Sellers of Malabar were asking 1,430 compared to yesterday's 1,425. Singapore white and black were both unchanged.

LONDON TIN

The tin market was dull and easier at the opening Friday with spot down 13-3/4 pounds sterling to 980. Three months was down 15-1/4 pounds to 922-1/2. The turnover was small, only 25 tons of which five were for cash.

Closing prices at morning session were:

Spot—buyers	975; sellers	985;
business done	at 980.	
Three Months—buyers	920;	
sellers	925; business done	at 920.
Settlement—	980.	

In the unofficial afternoon session, the following were closing prices:

Spot—buyers	955; sellers	960;
business	955.	
Three Months—buyers	905; sellers	907-1/2;
business	910 to 907-1/2.	

Turnover—80 tons of which 15 were for cash.

LONDON RUBBER

The following were closing prices of rubber on the London market today:

Spot—50, 51, business	51-1/4
Oct.—49-1/2; 50, business	49-1/4
Nov.—48-1/2; 49 business	48-1/2
Dec.—47-1/2; 48, business	47-1/2
to 47-3/4.	
Oct.—Dec.—48-1/2; 49-1/2.	
Jan.—Mar.—45-1/2; 46; business	45-1/2
45-1/2 46-1/2.	

SILVER UNCHANGED

On the London market today, the price of silver for both forward and spot remained unchanged at 78-1/2 pence per ounce.

Hong Kong Gold Price. HONG KONG, Sept. 7. Gold was today quoted in the Hong Kong market at 331-3/4 Hong Kong dollars per Chinese tael or 1-1/3 ounces avertupois.

Crop Position Getting Better. CALCUTTA, Sept. 8 (PTI).—The prospect of aman crop, which was stated to be bleak due to drought in West Bengal two weeks ago, is now considered to be satisfactory, though not one hundred per cent.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 8. The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1952-8 to Rs. 1955/-.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 8. The local bullion market was quiet today with restricted business and quotations moved within a narrow range.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 188-4 and advanced at Rs. 188-9 under modest buying. Thereafter "there was absence of buying and silver declined at Rs. 188-2 under long liquidation and steadied at Rs. 188-4. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 188-12 while Spot bullion was placed at Rs. 187-14. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-7 and declined at Rs. 112-3. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 112-12 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 77-8.

Final closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	187 12 0
Forward	188 2 0
Ready Gold	112 10 0
Forward	111 15 0

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Sept. 7. Firmness was noted in most compartments of the Bourse. A particularly good tone appeared in iron and steel industry issues, Indo-Chinese rubbers and Belgians, among which Katanga were outstanding. Mexican eagle benefitted from reports covering the date for next compensation payment. Suez which were in the doldrums previously staged a recovery. German and Japanese loans also advanced.

BRUSSELS: The forward market was featured by the popularity in union miniere (due to copper market conditions) and its rapid advance. A similar November was seen in Geo mines which were favoured by tin market developments. In cash trading, Katanga preference gained substantially, but other colonials were rather irregular. Metal industry, electricity and plantation issued held steady. Coals improved.

AMSTERDAM: Most sections displayed a steadier tendency. Guider Investments were firm while dollar loans were steadier. Industrials ruled steady and Indonesians slightly improved. Shipplings incurred fractional losses. Unilever were weak. Americans premium stood at 19-1/2 a post war record and certificates totalled 1,065.

Metal Workers Return To Jobs

DENVER, Sept. 7. Metal workers returned to their jobs in increasing numbers Friday in compliance with the federal injunction ordering an end to the crippling strike. Approximately 15,000 of 58,000 members of the International Mine and Mill and Smelter Workers Union who had been on strike returned to their pits and mills. The back to work movement appeared to be gaining momentum. The Union ordered the men to go back to work yesterday after the injunction was issued by Federal Judge Alfred Murray of the Tenth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Government attorneys acting at the instance of Truman obtained the injunction on the grounds that the copper strike was hampering war and defence efforts. Of the "Big Four" copper producers only Kennecott, the biggest of them all, has settled with the Union granting a 22-cent wage package increase to employees.

Phelps Dodge, Anaconda and American Smelting and refineries expected to follow the Kennecott lead but have failed to do so.

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Sept. 7. On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 533 Francs per gram.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 8. The produce market was very steady today and under moderate buying quotations firmed up. Castor seeds May opened at Rs. 169/8 and advanced at Rs. 172/8. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS	
Khandesh quality	Rs. 40 12 0
Madras Coromandal	40 8 0
Bold	39 8 0
December-January	36 4 0
LINSEED	
Bold	36 2 0
October-November	36 2 0
February-March	34 14 0
CASTORSEEDS	
Madras	38 0 0
September	183 0 0
May	172 8 0
OILS	
Groundnut Local	22 8 0
Upcountry	21 12 0
September	21 2 0
October	20 12 0
November	20 2 0
Linseed Oil	20 0 0
Castorseed Oil	17 12 0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8 (PTI). The market was slightly easier today due to profit-taking operations and the volume of business was reported on a moderate basis.

Following are today's final transactions up to 1 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 93-2 s. lots, Three per cent loan 1963/65 95-11-6.	
BANKS: United Bank of India 5-3, United Commercial Bank 41.	
COALS: Bengal 593 s.l., Bengal Nagpur 30 s.l., Bhaigora 7-8, Burrakur 15-11, Raneeunge 8-6.	
JUTES: Agarpara 24-2, Anglo India 353, Budge Budge 264, Delta 323, Howrah 33-1, Buddea 73-8 s. lot.	
ENGINEERING: Brit Engineering 18 s.o.l., Jessop & Co. 22-8, Indian Iron 31-15, Kumardhubi Eng. 8-4, Marshalls 9-1, Sarang Eng. 8-6, Steel Corpn 22-8, Textile Machinery 7.	

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 2-3, Indian Copper 3-1, B. I. Corpn. 10-3, Dunlop Rubber 31-4 s.o.l., P. & Indian Cables 21-4, Indian National Airways 3-3, Wood Products 49, Martin Burn 18-15, Metal Box 19-12, Metal Corpn. 7, Rohtas Industry 6, Railis India Ltd. 109, British Burma Petrol 4-7, Indo Burma Petrol 53, India Paper Pulp 199, Orient Paper 41-12, Bengal Assam Steamship 179 s.l., India Steamship 6-9.

SUGARS: Balrampur 9, Cawnpore 39, New India 23-4, Samastipur 21. TEAS: Bishnauth 41-12, Ex-Div. Dhenseri 17-8, Gielie 13 c.t., Namburnadi 10-8, Telojan 14-4.

KAMANI DEAL WITH JAP COMPANY

TOKYO, Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters): The Fuji Electrical Machinery Company has signed a contract with the Kamani Company of India for the establishment of a joint Wattmeter Manufacturing Company with headquarters in Jaipur.

The Indian firm was represented at the signing by its President P. R. Kamani, who arrived in Japan yesterday.

IMPORT OF LIQUEURS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (PTI): The Government of India has decided to allow the import of liquors and cordials against all valid licences issued for the import of brandy, gin and whisky, a gazette notification announced today.

The announcement said that there was no need for any amendment of the licences by the authorities.

Import Of Educational Films

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (PTI): The Government of India has decided to grant licences for the import of educational films outside the import quota if satisfactory evidence is produced that the films are educational in nature and are required for exhibition at educational institutions.

A press note said that the grant of a licence for an educational film would not, however, carry the presumption that it would be entitled to entry without payment of duty.

Coal Output Steps Up

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8. (PTI): An average of 2,411 wagons a day stated to be the highest average daily figure for coal since 1930—was loaded on the East Indian Railway in the Bengal and Bihar coalfields last month. It exceeded the target figure during the period by over 100 wagons and that of corresponding month last year by about 275 wagons.

U. S. Car Prices To Go Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters): The United States Government today authorised car makers to raise prices of new cars by an average of five to six per cent.

The office of price stabilisation making the announcement said other price increases at the manufacturers level might be expected later.

The office also said an order would be issued permitting dealers to raise retail prices.

The manufacturers new ceilings can be put into effect within five days. The order provides a different formula for the industry which will result in different increases for various manufacturers.

EXPORT OF COARSE CLOTH TO U. K.

BOMBAY, Saturday. Applications for export of coarse and medium cloth to British East Africa so far received have reached the ceiling, according to a notification issued here today by the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports.

The trade is, therefore, advised not to make any further applications. Decision in respect of pending applications will be communicated individually.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 8 (PTI-Reuters): Continued low level of bankers' balances, around 279 million Sterling, created difficult conditions in London's Money Market during the week.

Tax transfers and payments for deposit receipts and bills resulted in most banks withdrawing funds from the market and there was keen search for fresh accommodation. During the early part of the week there was moderate business in short-dated bills, but in the latter part authorities had to render considerable assistance before book were balanced.

Bank of England returns showed a contraction of 3-1/2 million Sterling in active note circulation, slightly greater than that during the corresponding week last year. Applications for 260 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 346,005,000 Sterling, of which 260 million were allocated at an average rate ten Shillings 2.95 Pence per cent. Next week 260 million Sterling treasury bills offered and treasury deposit receipts nil.

Export Duty On Wool: Merchants' Plea

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Mr. Manubhai Dongersee, President of the Bombay Wool Merchants' Association, today urged the removal of the 30 per cent export duty on wool imposed in November last.

Speaking at a reception given by the Association to Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy, Member of the Central Board of Revenue and outgoing Collector of Customs, Bombay, Mr. Dongersee said that it was the shepherd who suffered in "Government's effort to protect the wool-using industries in the country." "It is the shepherds who pay this tax and who are placed in a precarious position by Government's decision to restrict wool exports."

Import Of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (PTI).—The Government of India has decided to allow the import of limited quantity of nitrogenous fertilizers, other than ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate and sulphate of ammonia, from soft currency countries on ad hoc basis, according to a Gazette notification today.

The notification said that those who had been handling these goods and had firm offers from foreign suppliers for the supply of the goods could apply before September 30.

Jap Ships' Service To India

TOKYO, Sept. 8. (PTI-Reuters): Japanese ships are to reopen regular shipping services to Indonesia, Burma and India with the approval of Gen. Ridgway's Headquarters, the Government announced today.

The Supreme Allied Commander has given permission for the Osaka Shosen and Tokyo Sempaku companies to sail on the Japan-Indonesia route once a month.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha companies will also operate one sailing a month on the Japan-Rangoon-Chittagong-Calcutta route.

Talking of Books —

NOWHERE is the intensifying awareness of the Communist peril among the people of the United States of America more apparent than in the field of literature; indeed, ever since the outbreak of the cold war, the American literary scene has been burdened by a spate of books on Communism.

European and American ex-Communists and former fellow travellers, authors and journalists who have penetrated the Iron Curtain, and diplomats and prisoners-of-war who have escaped from Soviet concentration camps have, with monotonous frequency and often very little variety, all hammered in at the American people the totalitarianism and tyranny of the Soviet regime.

Much of what has been written is trash; but, without being platitudinous one can safely say that "Verdict of Three Decades" is a book with a difference. It is the Soviet story from the very beginning to the present day—an attempt to depict the progress of the Soviet state from infancy to maturity as reflected in the literature of individual revolt against Soviet Communism in the years between 1917 and 1950. This book could not have been written by any one man or at any one time; for in these pages each contributor tells only a part of the story, one that he knows especially well, and together they furnish the reader with more than a glimpse of the whole. Many of the contributors are former Communists and sympathisers; others are not; but all feel they are in revolt against despotism.

Economist, lecturer and journalist, the editor of this book Julien Steinberg is a student of the Soviet Union and its international movement, and has known many of the men and women (including numerous contributors to this book) who fled or renounced Lenin's and Stalin's Russia. "I have never been a Communist," says Mr. Steinberg wryly, "and doubt that I shall ever be one." We doubt it too; for judging by the extracts he has selected and the editor's notes that he has supplied to each one of them, Mr. Steinberg appears to be a rabid anti-Communist who believes that Soviet Communism is neither liberal nor radical, but shares with Nazi totalitarianism the distinction of being the reactionary system ever known to mankind. It is his guiding belief that after three decades a verdict is more than in order; he further believes that this book will provide the best answer of those three decades of crucial history to the mystery of what killed Russian democracy.

IN THREE PARTS

The book has been divided into three parts: the first decade deals with the aftermath of the Russian Revolution in the years between 1917 and 1928 and includes contributions by Rosa Luxemburg the noted revolutionary, who in 1918 warns us of what the destruction of freedom will bring and by the world famous philosopher, Bertrand Russell, who as early as 1920 foresees with extraordinary prescience the role that the Soviet Union was to play and is playing in the world today. Here are also included three political portraits: May Eastman's close-up of Leon Trotsky, Boris Souverainne's probing analysis of Lenin and Joseph Stalin's credo "What I Believe" in his own words.

The second period deals with the decade between 1928 and 1939—the period during which Steinberg feels the Soviet Union marched from dictatorship to totalitarian society and has as its outstanding spokesmen William Henry Chamberlain, who contributes an eyewitness account of what he calls "one of the world's best hid-

den atrocities, the man-made Russian famine of 1932-33"; Eugene Lyons, who writing three years later, discloses "details of the means by which this gruesome story was kept from the outside world"; Andre Gide, Nobel-Prize-winning author and once a staunch Communist, who reveals the reasons for his alienation; Leon Trotsky, Lenin's right hand man, who from the wilderness of exile tells why Stalin triumphed; noted American journalist Louis Fischer who writes about the Moscow Trials and Confessions; and Granville Hicks who narrates the archetypal story of why so many American intellectuals have renounced Communism.

In the third decade 1940-50 Steinberg attempts to evaluate the end product of Communism through some brilliant essays on its present-day aspects. Louis

Communism unequivocally and with one voice. Many of them like Andre Gide Arthur Koestler and Louis Bordenz have been staunch Communists in their younger days and a few like Chernow, Krivinsky and Leon Trotsky, have at some time or the other even been top-policy makers of the Communist regime so that the bitterness of their words has a certain authority and ring of truth that only firsthand knowledge can give.

Julien Steinberg has arrayed his witnesses and evidence magnificently in his case against Communism.

But his witnesses are all biased; further without hearing the opposite side of the case he proceeds to pronounce a verdict on communism, a verdict which in any case he presupposes. A farce of a trial, Mr. Steinberg and ver-

'Once Upon A Time There Were Three Bears'



Bordenz, former editor of The Daily Worker, shows from the inside how the Communist parties of the world jump when Moscow cracks the whip; Rudolf Kiferding, brilliant social thinker, writes a classical essay on the Soviet totalitarian state; H. J. Muller, Nobel Prize-winning scientist, tells of science under the Soviet state; Solomon Schwartz reports on the plight of Russian trade unions; finally Sydney Hook sums up an evaluation of the literature of disillusionment.

THE VERDICT

As the world's hour of decision approaches and the final battle that Lenin so confidently predicted draws nigh, this incisively-edited and brilliantly-written book will make many would-be Communists and fellow-travellers stop and think; for all the contributors—three of them, Bertrand Russell, Andre Gide and H. J. Muller being Nobel Prize-winners—are or have been outstanding figures in the worlds of art, science, literature and politics; and all condemn Soviet

reminiscent of one of those Moscow Purges!

Indeed there is much to be said for Communism, and one does not doubt that if other brilliant European intellectuals who are still loyal Communists like the French scientist Prof. Joliot-Curie or the British economist Maurice Dobb could have spoken in this book the verdict on three decades of communism would have been greatly different.

However, the book as it stands contains some of the most outstanding contributions to 20th Century political thinking!

Struggle For Equality

All thinking men of our times—white or black, brown or yellow—are unanimously agreed that the Group Areas Bill passed by the South African Parliament in 1950 has been one of the most retrograde and reactionary steps ever taken in mankind's ethical quest for the

triple ideals of liberty, fraternity and equality—a most calculated attempt at genocide of a people by an organized government. This Bill is only the climax of the policy of Colour Bar, 'Apartheid' and racial persecution that South Africa's alien white rulers have been following for over half a century now against the very people to whom the country belongs.

The unceasing fight of the native and coloured peoples of South Africa against this inhuman policy, a fight started by Gandhiji decades ago, continues apace now backed by the conscience of mankind; and memories of it are now recalled by Mr. Joshi's book on the South African question. A teacher, author and journalist who has been living in South Africa for over 30 years, he records here his personal reminiscences and experiences and traces the history of the relentless struggle for equality waged by the non-whites against white domination in South Africa, a struggle that has culminated before the world forum of the United Nations Organisation.

The outstanding virtue of "A Struggle For Equality" is that throughout the author never loses his sense of balance; though himself a South African Indian who has suffered grievously from the Colour Bar, he is no carping critic or bitter revolutionary but rather a humanist who is more concerned with finding a just and amicable solution to the vexed colour question than in laying the blame at anybody's door. Discussing the ethics of the problem and the manner in which other nations have solved similar problems within their own borders, he suggests ways and means whereby South Africa also could find a solution suited to her needs.

The earlier chapters contain reminiscences and reflections on various noteworthy events in South Africa during the last three decades and also deal comprehensively with the history and the different phases of the colour problem, while the latter chapters present the Indian case and examine certain recent developments. Appendices contain among other things Mahatma Gandhi's views on the Indian problem in South Africa, the Government of India's reaction to the Group Areas Bill, and a chronology of the march of events relating to the colour problem in South Africa. However, readers who begin to turn these pages and more particularly those who have read Mr. Joshi's previous efforts—"Verdict On South Africa" and "Apartheid In South Africa"—will find that they have read before most of the facts and views presented here.

Song Of Nanak

Prophet Of The People" is not a biography in the accepted sense of the word; it is not the story of the life of Guru Nanak—the great Indian prophet and the founder of Sikhism—but rather the Song of Nanak that is briefly interpreted in this little book. Guru Nanak's songs, a rich monument of prayer and meditation, have gone into the hearts of millions of his fellow-countrymen and it is through their interpretation that the author tries to make us understand the Truth that the Guru saw with a timeless vision.

As a young man Nanak, the precocious and sensitive son of common villagers in the Punjab, was struck by the enmity

between the Muslims and the Hindus and the centuries-old struggle for power between the two religions. He came to the conclusion that "there is no Hindu and no Mussalman" but that both were united under the One True God of all people. Consequently, throughout his Song reflects the passionate prophet of Unity, the inspired singer of Asia's vision of Brotherhood and Love. It also reflects the dedicated mystic who realised that his true Home was God, that Man was but a Pilgrim of Eternity, a wayfarer to the mystery that is God.

At most points the author allows the Guru's Song to explain his philosophy. There is very little of penetrative analysis of deep erudition in this book, and the interpretation of Nanak's Song, though handled in flaming, at times almost poetic prose, strikes us occasionally as being naive and shallow. I felt this particularly in the short chapter that compares or rather contrasts Nanak with Martin Luther. The constant, sometimes almost passionate, eulogies to Nanak and the continuous straying from the point instead of the critical elucidation and appreciation of Nanak's Song that one expects, are also apt to be jarring. However, as an attempt at interpreting and making more widely-known the philosophy of this great but little known prophet of Peace and Brotherhood, this book should be welcome!

Books In Brief

PROSPERITY FOR VILLAGES by K. V. Karanth. Published by the Harsha Printing and Publications, Madras. Price Re. 1. Pages 77.

OUR FOOD CRISIS by Mubarak Mazdoor. Published by the author. Price Re. 1 as 4. Pages 61.

Mr. Karantha holds that large-scale mechanization during the last 70 years in areas where cottage industries formerly flourished has brought untold misery to the village population. Hence, in his small book "Prosperity For Villages" he makes a plea for the revival of cottage industries and stresses the great need for encouraging and stimulating the technologist to invent suitable, modernized and efficient cottage industry machinery so as to enable cottage industries to succeed. He also discusses whether efficient cottage industry units are feasible in India to-day, and comes to the conclusion that they are not only feasible, but also necessary and desirable.

"Our Food Crisis" by Mubarak Mazdoor is an attempt at an elucidation of the country's food problems. It deals with the effects of political and economic factors such as partition, devaluation, Indo-Pakistan relations and the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement, and the offers of food from foreign countries, on the country's food situation and makes some suggestion for meeting the food shortage.

P. D.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK

The June (1951) number of the "Indian Journal of Social Work", published by the Bureau of Research & Publications, of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, is a special number containing detailed reports of proceedings of the fourth annual session of the Indian Conference of Social Work, held at Jamshedpur in December last. Besides the reports of the welcome speech of Sir J. Ghandy, the inaugural address of Dr. A. N. Sinha, the presidential address of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, and the annual report of Smti Gulestan R. B. Bilimoria, it contains full reports of sectional meetings as well as A. K.

SPOTLIGHT ON PRINCESS MARGARET

"She Could Charm The Pearl Out Of An Oyster"

IN AN AGE when royal pageantry seems headed for oblivion, Britain still staunchly upholds the institution of monarchy — particularly in the person of Princess Margaret, writes ANNE FORMER in "Coronet"

After her 21st birthday, this charming younger daughter of the King and Queen is a glamorous ray of light in an austerity-ridden land. Her fresh beauty, her vivacious gaiety and quips, give her father's subjects something to delight in as they queue up to get their food rations.

For example, when her sister Elizabeth gave birth to her first-born, Margaret was ready with one of the gags which the public likes to repeat. The news was telephoned to the Princess, who was staying at the estate of the Earl and Countess of Scarborough.

"They've named him Charles," Margaret announced. "I suppose that makes me 'Charles's Aunt.'"

Intangible Quality

Unlike many other noted figures, Margaret does not require press agents to help her capture popular imagination. She turns the trick by herself, without even trying. It's quite a trick too, since the British people are traditionalists (despite their current detour into Socialism.) If she were merely a cutup, as she sometimes is inaccurately pictured, they wouldn't feel as warmly to-

ward her as they do. The truth is that Margaret is able to behave naturally without overstepping the rigid rules set for royalty. It is a rare thing, this talent of hers, composed in equal parts of good spirits, good taste, and good sense. Because of this intangible quality, her fellow countrymen consider her as being one of them.

They point, for instance, to the way she acted on her first really big assignment as a representative of the throne—the launching of the liner "Edinburgh Castle" at Belfast. In the circumstances, many a teen-age girl would have been stiff with stage fright. But Margaret showed a combination of native impulsiveness and true royal self-possession. When the youngest shipyard apprentice presented her with a bouquet, she broke off a flower and tucked it debonairly in his buttonhole. The huge crowd clapped in delight.

Just Carry On

Even more revealing are her "unofficial" public appearances. Not long ago, a Mr. Alfred Hail of London was sitting in a 12-shilling seat at the Victoria Palace theater, laughing heartily at "The Crazy Gang" (Britain's counterpart of Olsen and Johnson). The girl in the next seat, one of a party of four who had squeezed past as the curtain was ri-

ng, seemed to be enjoying the zany antics, too. When the lights went up, he turned to her to say, as one theatergoer to another, "Priceless, what?"

He opened his mouth, but no words came out. The girl was Princess Margaret.

Because she often goes to places like theatres and night clubs, lots of London people have taken to learning about correct behaviour toward royalty.

Nowadays British social arbiters are being asked such questions as, "When the girl sitting next to you turns out to be the Princess, what do you do—stand and bow, or curtsy?" The answer: "Nothing—just carry on."

'Dating'

Margaret goes out about twice a week, to dinner, a movie, a theater or a night club, always in a party of at least four, more often of six or eight, in keeping with the



PRINCE CHARLES — like any other little boy — is fascinated by water in the Balmoral grounds. The Queen looks on while Princess Margaret holds her hand on his head.

LOOKING INTO 'MOST BEAUTIFUL EYES IN ENGLAND'

requirement that unmarried royal females must be chaperoned. Her lady-in-waiting, Jennifer Bevan, a pretty girl of about her age, invariably makes one of the group. But as for her other companions, these occasions are in no sense "command performances" or prepared for in advance.

For example, in the case of the visit to the Victoria Palace, her host, the youthful Marquess of Blandford, simply reserved four seats without revealing that one was for the Princess.

However, "dating" Margaret is not a simple affair. Only about half a dozen men know her well enough to telephone Buckingham Palace and invite her out, and even these have to follow a set procedure. First they must be on the list of persons from whom the Palace switchboard accepts direct calls to her apartment. Less-well-acquainted escorts must issue invitations in writing or through a close friend.

Margaret is called for at her palace apartment, the caller being taken to the second floor in an elevator and led down a long corridor by a footman. When she enters the room, he bows and in his first words must address her as "Your Royal Highness." Later, he may call her "Ma'am."

Constant Guard

During an evening of dancing she usually has a glass of sherry before dinner and afterwards perhaps two glasses of pink champagne. She smokes moderately—Turkish and American brands—and uses a gold-tipped holder.

People who see her in a night club often get the impression she is without a bodyguard. Actually, Sergeant Ashbrook of Scotland Yard is always in the background, dressed to match the function his charge is attending.

Thus, on a visit to a theater or night club, he sits near-by, wearing a dinner jacket; at an art gallery, he is correctly

garbed in lounge suit; at Ascot, in morning coat and striped trousers. If the affair is a private party, he will wait outside in the royal limousine.

In all her life, Margaret has appeared in public incognito only once—on VE Day in 1945, when all London was celebrating.

Her father agreed to let her and Princess Elizabeth mingle with the crowds outside Buckingham Palace. Starting off with four attendants and two detectives, they soon lost the former and joined in the crowd's shouts for the King and Queen.

"It was wonderful!" Margaret recalls. "Everybody was knocking everybody else's hats off, so we knocked off a few, too. I never had such marvelous evening!"

Last November, after slender Altea Markova had woven her ballet magic on the London stage the Princess impulsively grasped the hand of the veteran ballerina and said: "I think you look beautiful!"

Eligibles

The eventual marriage of Margaret is of course, a matter of such interest to Britain that her romantic inclinations are constantly speculated on. The 25-year-old Marquess of Blandford (a cousin of Winston Churchill, whom he resembles) is one of a considerable list of "prospects" put forward by the press. But it can be stated confidently that the Princess has not yet chosen a prospective bridegroom.

When she does select a husband, the procedure will be far more complex than a simple proposal and acceptance.

First, she will have to obtain, under English law, the Sovereign's consent. If a commoner should be her choice, and if he should lack a title, he would be created a Duke. But under the ancient Bill of Rights, Margaret cannot wed anyone of the Roman Catholic faith.

After the King has privately given his consent, he will then announce it officially before the Privy Council, and the announcement will be published in the official Court Circular, the Lon-

don "Times" and London "Telegraph."

One item connected with Margaret's marriage has already been arranged. When Princess Elizabeth became engaged to Prince Philip, now the Duke of Edinburgh, the people of Wales presented her with a piece of the gold found in small quantities in their country.

By tradition, royal wedding rings are always made of Welsh gold. Elizabeth was delighted to find that enough of the precious metal had been sent to make two rings.

"Good," she said, "we can save some for Margaret."

Musical Talent

Although Margaret's "stepping out" has been widely publicized, actually it is much less frequent than supposed. Usually she and her parents spend a fireside evening until bedtime, between 11 p. m. and midnight. Canasta is currently popular with them, or they may read, listen to the radio, or watch television.

Often Margaret undertakes to entertain the King and Queen with a music recital. The programme, depending on her mercurial mood, may be Bach or boogie-woogie.

It has been said that the entertainment world lost a star when she was born a princess. Her ear is so receptive that she can go from a musical show to her piano and rattle off the score from memory.

She first showed promise of becoming a celebrity when, at the age of 11 months, she hummed the "Merry Widow Waltz." Her Grand-mother Strathmore, who was carrying the child in her arms at the time, was so surprised that she nearly dropped her precious burden.

Margaret is also an expert dancer. Currently her favourites are the samba and rumba, but she is equally proficient at ancient Scottish country dances.

Story Teller

An excellent story teller, sparkling with wit, she often regales the King and Queen with anecdotes of her excursions into London's night life. She acts as their "play scout." At the moment her favourite movie actors include Laurence Olivier, Alec Guinness, Bing Crosby, and Bob Hope. Once she told her parents, (Continued on Page 23)



PRINCESS MARGARET attended the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, end-of-term dance. Earlier she had inspected 300 cadets at Divisions and presented prizes. She also paid a visit to the Sea Rangers training ship "M. T. B. 630." Princess Margaret is seen above dancing with cadet May at the dance.

VEDIC ORIGIN OF ASHOKA CHAKRA

Symbol Of India's Secular Democracy

INDIA has presented the Ashoka Chakra as its symbol as against Pakistan's clenched fist. The Wheel has a Vedic origin.

The author, an eminent scholar of Maharashtra, throws new light on the significance of our National symbol which is an emblem of a secular democracy.

'RESOLVED that the National Flag of India shall be a horizontal tri-colour of deep saffron (Kesari) white and dark green in equal proportion. In the centre of the white band, there shall be a wheel in navy blue to represent the chakra. The design of the wheel shall be that of the wheel (Chakra) which appears in the abacus of the Saranath Lion in the capital of Ashoka. The diameter of the wheel shall approximate to the width of the white band. The ratio of the width to the length of the flag shall ordinarily be 2:3". — Resolution of the Constituent Assembly on National Flag dated 22nd July 1947.

Ever since the banner of the Union of India Government was unfurled in the Constituent Assembly, my eyes were rivetted on the picture of the Ashoka Chakra, our newly adopted national symbol. I cast my eyes on the picture of the Ashoka Pillar, the ancient monumental structure dedicated to the imperial fame and memory of King Ashoka. On the topmost slab of the towering Ashoka Pillar and under the lion's heads, are carved out designs of wheels on all the four sides amongst other carvings.

Members of the Constituent Assembly or whoever may have designed to replace the chakra with the ancient carving of the chakra on the Ashoka Pillar had before them two objectives to serve. While adopting the new symbol on the national tri-colour, the impression of wheel in chakra was required as many a national campaign to popularise it. It was also a patriotic duty to assert our heritage and right of sovereign rule over India ever since historic times. What better symbol could have been found than the carvings of the wheel on the Ashoka Pillar, the mighty monument raised by Ashoka, the first emperor of India from the Mauryan Dynasty?

Historic Background

After the manner in which researches are made, let us now go into the history and circumstances which lent their hand in the building up of the monumental pillar of King Ashoka. Let us also look well at the sculpture of the wheel on the Ashoka Pillar. It gives us the impression of a very plain carving from an artist's point of view and is part of sculpture on a monument raised some two thousand years ago. Is some idea or thought transcribed into it? Sure. For when an artist paints a picture or a sculptor carves out an image out of stone or marble with a chisel and hammer, an idea or thought which he has before his mind's eye, is translated into it. The carving of the wheel on the Pillar was executed as per orders of Ashoka and his councillors. The thought symbolised by the wheel must have had a deep meaning and I am here translating or rather denoting the exact meaning that is expressed by the wheel symbol. Readers of ancient history of India knew well how King Chandragupta with the help of an august councillor like Chanakya, the great author of the science of eco-

nomics and a diplomat, brought about a revolution which overthrew the Nanda dynasty and thus laid the foundation of the Maurya Empire. Emperor Ashoka, the grandson of King Chandragupta ruled over almost the whole of India covering the area which is shown as India in the old geographical map (undivided India). He ruled from B. C. 273 to 237.

During the time, Ashoka held sway and reigned over India as emperor, India was at the zenith of prosperity and splendour. Glorious teachings of mighty Aryan culture contributed almost wholly to the development of India in all her national upheavals. The stamp of Aryan civilisation was markedly conveyed in languages, manners, literature, arts, customs, warfare, politics and methods of Government.

Emperor Ashoka was dictated in his policy of Government by the high principles of Rajashasana (polity) taught in the Vedas. Thus he considered himself as servant of the subjects over whom he ruled and made it the aim of Government to spread true knowledge, justice and morals throughout his empire. He considered it as one of his regal tasks to look after the secular and spiritual welfare of his subjects.

From The Vedas

Teachings from the Vedas helped the kings and their councillors to mould the machinery of the Government in as good a manner as social legislators like Manu etc. derived their inspiration of social law-making from them. All credit goes to the Aryan Vedic civilisation sponsored by the kings and their councillors, that spread itself throughout the continent of India for developing India into a culturally homogeneous nation. It is no doubt a fact that Emperor Ashoka adopted Buddhism as his religious faith but Buddhism was after all an offshoot of the Aryan Vedic religion and it was the Aryan Vedic philosophy and literature which lent its basic principles towards developing the Buddhist cult. What wonder then if we conclude that it must be some wonderful principle or teaching from the Vedas that is translated into stone and symbolised in the wheel on the Ashoka Pillar at Saranath?

Let us then go through the Holy volumes of Vedas and listen to what the Shrutis say. Is there a Richa or Mantra singing some brilliantly wonderful thought to which even kings and emperors may pay homage? Is there a Richa the wording of which is so construed as to give us the figure of the wheel symbol in question if translated into a picture, on canvas or carving on stone? We shall thus be following the psychological processes, and after the manner in which researches are made, may hit upon the exact idea and wording in the symbolism.

While going through the Shukla Yajurveda we find the following Richa in Chapter 34. Mantra 5 and looking at

its subject matter and the wording, we find conclusively the exact text from which the wheel symbol in the Ashoka Pillar is transcribed. The Richa reads (in translation):

"Let the principle mind of mine in which concentrated are Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and all the other religious lore in the manner after which spokes are set together in the hub of the wheel (meaning thereby mind which is religious and spiritually inclined) and again let that mind of mine in which are woven hearts of all subjects after the manner in which beads are woven on a string (meaning thereby a princely mind which receives popular response from the subjects) be resolved with noble motives."

The Objective

Looking at the subject matter of the Mantra, learned readers will endorse the view that the wheel carved out on the abacus can have no other, better or finer text than the above quoted Richa. Sculptural transcription into stone gives us the carving of the wheel and the glory of the subject matter in such a manner as will drive men into ecstasy, divine ecstasy.

The carving of the Ashokan wheel read in the light of the above Mantra from Shukla Yajurveda veritably proves itself to be the Sovereign Emblem of Secular Democracy. The spokes in the wheel may be said to denote and symbolise a synthesis of all religions for the 'plurals' in the Mantra connote and are inclusive of all religions and sects. Thus making allowances for liberal rendering as per rules of grammar, the text of the wheel carving reads thus:—

"Let that princely mind of mine in which are concentrated all religions and which receives popular response from the subjects, be resolved with noble motives."

The ever eternal "Thing in itself" is sung in the Mantra in its synthetic form (religiously multivalent Om) and patriarchs in our Constituent Assembly are thrice blessed for they have blessed us by handing over to us our heritage in Ashoka Wheel "Emblem of the Lord," symbolising omniscience, in itself. Bharatvarsha, the land of philosophy, has once again hoisted her banner high up in the sky with the Ashokan wheel radiating "true knowledge of religions." Free and Independent India is calling upon all countries of the world to rally round and pay homage to our National Flag and the Ashoka Wheel, the Sovereign Emblem of Secular Democracy, to receive benediction of true knowledge of religions. For, "Knowledge is first produced by the synthesis of what is manifold" (Kant).

A Motto

Before I conclude this article, I have a humble suggestion to make to our Union of India Government. That is that along with the figure of Lion's heads and Ashoka Wheel, the Mantra I have mentioned above may be inscribed in Sanskrit, on the Presidential chair of the Central Assembly instead of or in addition to the words "Dharma Pravartanaya". Secondly, I may suggest that our government may adopt for their motto a "Tannemanasha Shiva Sankalpamastu" which may be made use of along with the figure of the Ashoka Wheel and Lion's heads.

With Ashoka Chakra as our national symbol, let us march ahead and apply ourselves to the task of bringing Peace and Plenty. It is a happy augury that our Prime Minister has reiterated his faith in the Chakra in answer to the display of Clenched Fist by Pakistan.—I.P.S.

'WE GOT OUR RIGHTS'



The Nashville Tennessean

Opportunism Enthroned

(Continued from Page 4)

national attended by American Communists — as shown earlier in this series — Stalin told the delegates that no Communist party had a more important job in furthering world revolution than the Communist Party of the U.S. and he laid down rules of action for these American Reds.

But when the international 'climate' changed, Stalin changed, so that he could tell an American interviewer: "The American Communist Party was created by Americans... It would be unfair to hold the Soviet Government responsible for the activities of American Communists."

Finally, there are Stalin's comments on the Atomic Bomb in 1946, when Russia was working desperately to obtain the most vital U. S. atomic secrets, as proved by the spy arrests and trials of recent months.

Said Stalin at this time, about the A-Bomb:

"I do not believe the Atomic Bomb to be as serious a force as certain politicians are inclined to regard it. Atomic Bombs are intended for intimidating weak nerves, out they cannot decide the outcome of war, since Atomic Bombs are by no means sufficient for that purpose..."

This was five years ago. Since then President Truman has announced an atomic explosion in the Soviet Union. Russia itself has announced strides in atomic research and use. Soviet possession of the bomb as a weapon is generally accepted as a fact.

"Right" Line

Contradictions? Changes in basic policy? Inconsistencies?

Not at all, say the experts. Rather, Stalin is being perfectly consistent. He urged Communists from the outset to use any 'diplomatic' language they wished, if it served the Red cause.

He instructed Communists to 'zig' or 'zag' in their acts and policies as the occasion demand.

And he follows his own rules.

(Concluded)

Having dined in a restaurant with her husband, a woman missed her gloves when she was on her way out. Murmuring something to her husband she hurried back to the table to look for them. Not seeing them on the table, she lifted the cloth and began to search on the floor. Just then a waiter came up. "pardon me, madam," he said, "but the gentleman is over there by the door."

CHINA OUT TO 'LIBERATE' INDIA?

(Continued From Page 5)

so that their "peasant origin" became irrelevant.

The professional revolutionary "cadre", political or military is indeed the key figure in the new regime in China and it is vitally necessary to keep up the revolutionary ELAN and hatred now that victory within China has been won. Imperialism, however, meets the need for a permanent enemy, and it is notable that in the anniversary retrospect the greatest sin of the Kuomintang is represented as having been its subservience to America; indeed, it is even suggested that the renewal of the civil war in China in 1945 was the work, not of the Kuomintang itself, but of America, which "having replaced Fascist Germany, Italy and Japan, has been frantically pushing forward with its plans for enslaving the world." These plans, however, were frustrated, first in China itself and then in Korea. Chu Teh, the Commander-in-Chief of the People's Liberation Army, also hints that the fight in future must be extended to Japan.

The Chinese people... certainly will not tolerate the American imperialist invasion of Formosa and Korea or the schemes for signing a separate peace with Japan and the military occupation and rearming of Japan. At this moment the American imperialists should especially review the history of how Chiang Kai-shek, whom they armed and commanded, was thoroughly defeated by the Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army.

Bathing Briefs

The man who used to wear both belt and suspenders now has a daughter who wears nothing else and calls them her swim suit.

Those handkerchief suits the gals are wearing on the beach these days are nothing to be sneezed at.

Today's bathing suit can probably be best described as what a girl wears to unphasize her curves.

Nowadays when a man discovers his wife sewing on tiny garments, his reaction is: "My gosh! You're not going to wear THAT on the beach!"

Today it is not gossip but a bathing suit that reveals the family skeleton.



My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

THE other day I came across a poem, entitled "It Takes Time", and although it is meant for elders rather than children, yet I felt like reproducing it in this "corner". I suggest that when, besides parents, teachers read it they may substitute "Teachers" for parents. Similarly, Child Welfare Workers may substitute "workers" for it.

So, here it goes—

Lucky the lad whose parents know
That it takes time for a boy to grow:
That Rome was not achieved in a day,
Nor a boy perfected the easy way:
Parents who view his falls from grace,
His strident voice, his reckless pace,
His scorn for dentifrice and soap
With an inexhaustible fund of hope,
Lucky the lad whose parents know
That it takes time for a boy to grow!

White House Conference

You may be interested to know that every decade the President of the United States of America calls a conference, "to consider what we need to do in order to develop in children the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and responsible citizenship; and how the physical, economic, and social conditions of our society affect this great goal."

This time it was held in Washington. Nearly 6,000 delegates and observers—doctors, teachers, psychologists, social workers, representatives of religious, civic, fraternal, and other organizations—a cross section of the national population, attended it. This was also the first of the White House Conferences attended by young people themselves. The following are some of the conference recommendations.

That elementary, secondary, college, and community education include such appropriate experiences and studies of childhood and family life as will help young people to mature toward the role of parenthood.

That nursery schools and kindergarten, as a desirable supplement to home life, be included as

a part of public educational opportunity for children provided they meet high professional standards.

That further federal aid be provided to the states for educational services, in tax-supported public schools, without federal control, to help equalize educational opportunity; the issue of auxiliary services to be considered on its merits in separate legislation.

That it be made possible for qualified youth to obtain college or university education which would otherwise be denied them because of inability to pay.

That schools, labour, industry, and other community agencies, and the military services improve and expand their personnel, evaluation, placement, vocational guidance, and counselling activities to serve the interests of the young people and to promote the over-all development and efficient utilization of our human resources.

That the participation of children and youth in times of community stress should be in agreement with their stage of development and designed to minimize their anxieties.

That the Federal Communications Commission reserve television channels for non-commercial educational television stations so that some part of the limited number of frequencies to be allocated by the commission may be reserved for educational uses and purposes which contribute to healthy personality development.

That the citizens of every community accept responsibility for providing and sustaining adequate programmes and facilities with professional personnel for education, health, and social services.

Pledge To Children

Also the following "Pledge to Children" was unanimously adopted at the said conference:—

To you, our children, who hold within you our most cherished hopes, we the members of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, relying on your full response, make this pledge:
From your earliest infancy, we give you our love, so that you may grow with trust in yourself and in others.

We will recognize your worth as a person, and we will help you

to strengthen your sense of belonging.

We will respect your right to be yourself and, at the same time, help you to understand the rights of others, so that you may experience co-operative living.

We will help you to develop initiative and imagination, so that you may have the opportunity freely to create.

We will encourage your curiosity and your pride in workmanship, so that you may have the satisfaction that comes from achievement.

We will provide the conditions for wholesome play that will add to your learning, to your social experience, and to your happiness. We will illustrate by precept and example the value of integrity and the importance of moral courage.

We will encourage you always to seek the truth.

We will provide you with all opportunities possible to develop your own faith in God.

We will open the way for you to enjoy the arts and to use them for deepening your understanding of life.

We will work to rid ourselves of prejudice and discrimination, so that together we may achieve a truly democratic society.

We will work to lift the standard of living and to improve our economic practices, so that you may have the material basis for a full life.

We will provide you with rewarding educational opportunities, so that you may develop your talents and contribute to a better world.

We will protect you against exploitation and undue hazards and help you grow in health and strength.

We will work to conserve and improve family life and, as needed, to provide foster care according to your inherent rights.

We will intensify our search for new knowledge in order to guide you more effectively as you develop your potentialities.

As you grow from child to youth to adult, establishing a family life of your own and accepting larger social responsibilities, we will work with you to improve conditions for all children and youth.

Aware that these promises to you cannot be fully met in a world at war, we ask you to join us in a firm dedication to the building of a world society based on freedom, justice and mutual respect.
SO MAY YOU grow in joy, in faith in God and in man, and in



Fifty-six runners participated in the 51-3/4 mile race from London to Brighton. The event was organised by the Surbiton Town Sports Club.

Photo Shows: General view of the runners at the start of the race at Westminster Bridge.

those qualities of vision and of the spirit that will sustain us all and give us new hope for the future.

Well, this applies as much to our country as to the U.S.A. or any other one. May we realize this, and in right earnest begin to do something substantial. Maybe we are committing certain mistakes—but, then, keeping the sense in view, and caring for no other considerations, we are bound to succeed in our efforts one day!

A Nice Little Story

Once upon a time—long, long ago—a little boy was naughty in school. This is all the more surprising because his teacher was a princess—the sister of a very famous and powerful king. Nevertheless, one day this little boy misbehaved, and his princess teacher was punishing him, writes Viola Whitney Prath, in "World Friends."

"Xerxes", she said (we will call him Xerxes, because we will never know what his real name was)—"You must stay in after school, and write out fifty times 'Great is Nannar, god of Ur.' And so, when the rest of the boys (and perhaps girls) went out to play, little Xerxes got out his slate and pencil and set to work. Xerxes' slate was very thick and soft and made of clay—and his pencil was a sharp little three-cornered writing stick.

He took his fresh clay tablet and this writing stick and very carefully started to make neat little wedge-shaped letters all across the page. But pretty soon he got tired of writing the same old thing—"Great is Nannar, god of Ur."—and then he began to form his letters carelessly. Worse and worse grew the writing, until three quarters of the way down the slate, only a very clever person could tell what the words were. But the fifty lines were done at last, and handed in to the princess. She laid the slate down somewhere, and then she and Xerxes went home.

All this happened 2,500 years ago in a city called Ur. That great city—the birthplace of Abraham—has long since disappeared, covered by the dust of centuries. But one day an archaeologist named Mr. Woolley began digging above the ancient town of Ur. As his spade went deeper and deeper, Mr. Woolley became more and more excited, because he was discovering some very wonderful things. He had dug down into what was left of one of the most aristocratic schools of the days of King Belshazzar—a school of which his sister was the headmistress. He found some old clay copy books, some dictionaries with the names of the owners written on them, and then hidden away in a corner, he saw the tablet of careless little Xerxes, with "Great is Nannar, god of Ur," scribbled all the way down the imperishable page.

How surprised Xerxes would have been if he could have guessed that 2,500 years after he ran out into

the street that day, people from a land which no one then had ever heard of, would be examining his exercise with greatest care and interest. He had hurried through his task on the soft clay, and forgot all about it. But as the centuries passed the tablet had become harder and harder, and there it is now—a perpetual witness to his carelessness.

When you start back to school will you remember this story of the little Chaldean boy of long ago, and make up your mind to do all your tasks as thoroughly as though they were going to be exhibited thousands of years hence in some famous museum for all the world to see?

Sea Bathing

I expect most of you will be bathing in the sea some time during the holidays, so here are a few hints on getting into the water on a rough day, writes Sid G. Hedges, in "Boys and Girls."

If the sea is fairly boisterous and you have to wade through shallows you should get in with a rush—directly after a big wave has broken. You will then be some distance out before you meet the next crest. Probably you will be wise to take a header through this and to swim breast-stroke hard until you come out the other side. To try to walk through a high curling wave simply means that you will be hurled backwards.

When entering deep water by a jump or dive, choose the moment when a big wave has just crashed, and try to get right out before the next one arrives.

In coming ashore from a rough sea you will not avoid but try to catch the big waves. Having waited, treading water, when one comes up behind you, you will sprint forward and try to ride in on its breast. Reaching shallow water, draw your feet under you and at the first opportunity run ashore before the ebb can draw you back.

You should never bathe from a part of the shore of which you know nothing, for the sea has many treacherous currents. And if you swim out from land be sure that no change of tide can occur which will make it hard for you to return.

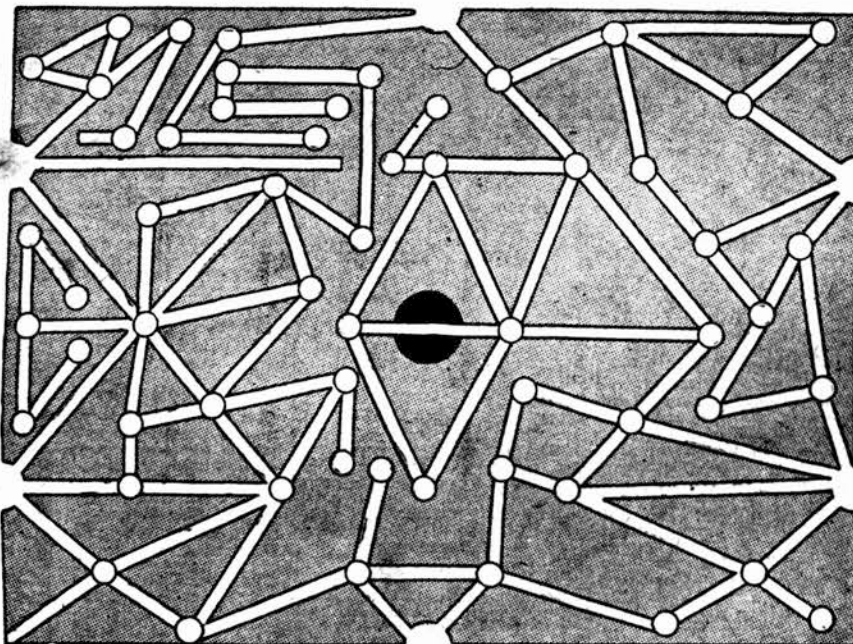
TAX FREE

Girl: I'll take those two pictures.
Clerk: That will be two dollars plus four cents for tax.
Girl: Oh don't bother about the tax! I don't intend to hand them up.

ERUPTIONS ANYWAY.
Teacher: Sally, can you give the class a definition of a volcano?
Sally: A volcano is a mountain with hiccup.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dad

CLOSE THE DOORS WHEN YOU TRAVERSE THIS MAZE.



"Don't they have doors at your house?" is a tactful way of saying, "Close the door." Bear this in mind, when you go through this maze as you must close every door you pass through. Enter at one of the openings on the border. Follow one of the white paths through the black circle in the centre, back to the border. This would be very easy to do, were it not for the closed door. Those small white circles represent open doors. Every time you pass through one, cross it out with your pencil. The door is then closed and you cannot pass through it again. Can you make the trip through the black circle?

MY IDEA OF HAMLET

By Alec Guinness

"If it be true that good wine needs no epilogue," Hamlet, the play, is not in question. I hope: the recent production at the New Theatre, in which I played such a large part, most certainly is. The fact that the Editor has kindly asked me to write something in the form of an epilogue or obituary proves Roselin's point mercilessly, says the author in the "Spectator".

Perhaps it would be advisable, although this article must of necessity be brief and sketchy, to start with my own personal experience of "Hamlet" in the theatre. This has consisted of seeing nine Hamlets, of which that of Ernest Milton was undoubtedly the greatest. I played Ose for Gielgud in 1934 and watched his performance with profound admiration from the wings every night for about one hundred and seventy performances. Two years later I understudied Olivier in the part. When I came to play Hamlet for the first time, in 1938, in Guthrie's modern-dress production at the Old Vic, I was merely a pale shadow of Gielgud with some fustian—he will forgive me, I know—by Freudian trimmings, encouraged—Guthrie. I list these things, as I believe they are important in the way of tradition and as showing how an actor can react against the traditional and yet be steeped in it and love it.

New Horizons

I often hear it said that actors read too much. I agree, but think it reasonable to retort that audiences read too much as well. How wretchedly unfair it would be if audiences were permitted to pick the brains of the professors, and could sit in judgment on actors who, notoriously feather-brained, were not allowed to open a book. I admit I have read a lot about "Hamlet"—the usual stuff—but I must confess I have never found anything that appealed to me. The only book on Shakespeare that opened windows on new horizons for me was Edward Armstrong's Shakespeare's Imagination—and that has nothing much to say about Hamlet. Granville-Barker I took gravely and steadily over a period of years, but he never fired me. When Madariaga appeared with his bombshell I was thrilled and appalled for a week, but came to the conclusion that I hardly agreed with a word he said.

If was a challenging book, however, and from it sprang one aspect of my recent production: I was completely convinced by his assumption that the Elizabethan world was as much influenced by Spain as we are today by America. So a fine Spanish designer was engaged and told not to be Spanish. Andreu cannot help being Spanish, so the precise effect I was seeking was achieved. I do hope I haven't to argue the case for doing the play in the costumes of 1600 and all that. One acute problem arose from the decision to be Elizabethan. Were we to strive after accuracy, having the women wear the correct-sized farthingales and the men peascods, or were we going to compromise with popular stage and screen taste? Do you realise how popular taste demands padded shoulders in every century, and fancies such things as Restoration wigs worn behind the ears? People who will cheerfully accept a Nicholas Hilliard miniature hold up their hands in horror when they see it animated. Andreu and I decided the only honest thing to do was not to compromise—in fact, to do what we knew we liked.

The Settings

The setting, a formal and rather bleak affair, I take full

responsibility for. It was partly the result of reaction against permanent, semi-permanent and realistic sets in Shakespeare, and, above all, a stubborn dislike of the rostrum. Rostrums, apart from cluttering the stage, tend to produce a one-foot-up, one-foot-down, sort of acting which I find peculiarly dispiriting. I have very few conversations on the stairs in my house, and see no good reason for making God's gift to an actor—a flat square stage—into something like the entrance to the Athenaeum.

I wanted a suggestion of reality here and there, and came to the conclusion that each scene could be played round, or influenced by, one or two specific real things; for instance, the battlement scene round a Tudor cannon, the Polonius household a table with a globe and papers, the main court scenes dominated by a large Renaissance classical doorway, and for the rest blackness and open wings.

This did not work out over, and was not put to the best use,

but as an attempt to blend theatricality with reality, corresponding in a way to the poetry and prose in the play, it seemed worth attempting. The fundamental I was seeking was flexibility, with its attendant sisters, simplicity and speed. We never achieved the speed (or quiet for the matter) largely for technical reasons which were not foreseen. Ideally, I suppose, the play should be done in some modern equivalent of the Elizabethan playhouse yet to be found.

Any attempt to pretend that a picture-frame theatre is Elizabethan is doomed to failure, and for my money is as embarrassing as crowds rushing through the auditorium in Greek plays. (You begin to doubt your neighbours and glance around for painted faces and bare feet.)

Very little of the play was cut. Maybe this was a misjudgment, for it has only recently occurred to me that perhaps Elizabethan audiences were able to

stomach long entertainments for the simple reason that they were in the open air. I followed Granville-Barker's advice and did not drop the curtain, as is usual, at the end of the "Rogue and peasant slave" soliloquy. Now this seems to me to be the only daring, original and exciting thing we did in the whole production, with immense results, and it escaped the critics' notice. If the curtain is dropped at the end of that particular speech, the audience expects, and rightly, some startling theatrical effect. (When I played the part in 1938 I squatted on the stage like a gnome, tapping a drum. It didn't mean a thing, but it was an effect, and the curtain could safely come down.)

To Be Or Not To Be

If the audience is deprived of this gaudy nonsense, what do they get in its place? They get "To be or not to be" within a minute and a half, followed by the "nunnery" scene, followed by the social ease of "Speak the

speech"—in fact, they get the greater part of Hamlet's character stripped bare before them, the full complexity of a man who can be determined and undecided, convinced by the memory of a ghost, deny ghosts can return from the grave, be cruel to the girl he loves and tender to his friend, charming to his social inferiors, and go off the deep end in public. And all in the space of about fifteen minutes. To tempt to achieve that, even though I knew that personal limitations would obscure it, seemed to me worth all the drum-taps, heroics, strutting and bellowings of Christendom. Nothing was done for the sake of novelty, but everything was tempted in good faith to the honour of the author. My apologies to him and to do one, "Let be."

(Alec Guinness's much-discussed production of Hamlet, in which Mr. Guinness played the title part, at the New Theatre after a six weeks' run).



Above: On board H.M.S. Indomitable, Mr. Gossage, alongside some Netherlands Navy pilots, watches an attendant destroyer being refuelled from the carrier while at sea.

Right: During the regular conferences in the planning room, above the flight deck, attended by the C-in-C's planning and operations staff, Mr. Gossage drops in to hear what plans are under discussion.



Above: Mr. Gossage is shown one of the emergency transmitters in the radio room of the flagship, the nerve centre of the Home Fleet.

Right: The Fleet Communications Officer points out a new radar aerial to Mr. Gossage and a brother officer, aboard the flagship, which contains some of the latest radar equipment devised.

